

Cybernet

Stereo Receiver

SRC-80

Service Manual

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Specifications

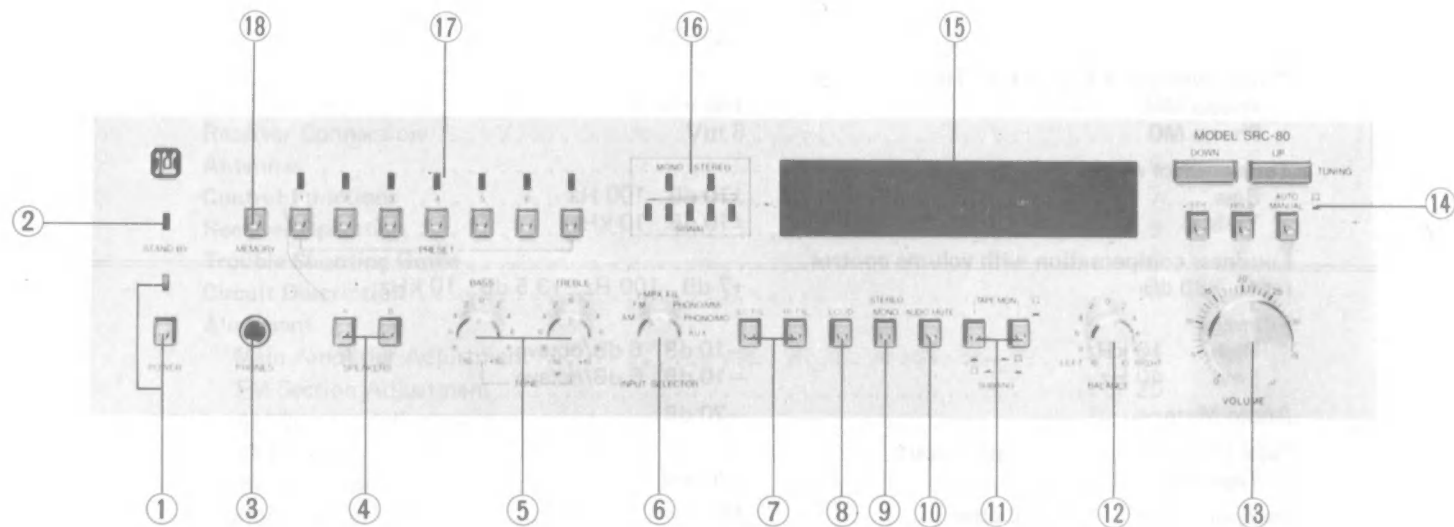
General

Power requirement	AC 220 volt, 50 Hz
Consummation	400W
Dimensions	430 mm W/100 mm H/390 mm D
Weight	12.3 kgs

Amplifier

Minimum continuous RMS output power per channel, both channels driven into 8 ohm over 20 to 20,000 Hz with no more than rated THD	50 watt
Total harmonic distortion at rated output	0.08%
Intermodulation distortion at rated output	0.08%
Frequency response	±0.5 dB, 20 to 20,000 Hz
Phono RIAA tolerance over 20 to 20,000 Hz	±0.5 dB
Powerbandwidth	−3 dB, 7 to 35,000 Hz
Input sensitivity for rated output	
Phono MM	2.5 mV 47 kohm
Phono MC	100 microvolt 47 ohm
Others	150 mV 47 kohm
Hum and noise ratio weighted, shorted input	
Phono MM	73 dB
Phono MC	62 dB
Others	93 dB

Phono overload 1 kHz, 0.5% THD	
Phono MM	150 mV
Phono MC	6 mV
Tone control range	
Bass	±10 dB 100 Hz
Treble	±10 dB 10 kHz
Loudness compensation with volume control set to −30 dB	+7 dB 100 Hz, +3.5 dB 10 kHz
Filterage	
High 10 kHz	−10 dB 6 dB/octave
Low 40 Hz	−10 dB 6 dB/octave
Audio Mute	−20 dB
Tape Recording output a rated input	
Tape Rec 1/2	130 mV
Damping factor 1 kHz, 8 ohm	40
FM Tuner	
Tuning range	87.5 to 108.0 MHz
Usable sensitivity	
Mono	10.9 dBf
Stereo	20 dBf
50 dB-noise-quieting sensitivity	
Mono	18 dBf (4.4 microvolt)
Stereo	40 dBf (54.7 microvolt)
Alternate channel selectivity ±400 kHz	60 dB
Capture ratio	2 dB
Distortion weighted 1 kHz	
Mono	0.15%
Stereo	0.3%
Separation 1 kHz	45 dB
Frequency response ±0.5 dB	30 to 15,000 Hz
Signal-to-noise ratio	
Mono, weighted A	70 dB
Stereo, (19/38 kHz filtered)	65 dB
Muting threshold	20 dBf
Spurious response	70 dB
IF rejection	70 dB
Image rejection	45 dB
Subcarrier product ratio	65 dB
Tuning frequency space	50 kHz
AM Tuner	
Tuning range	531 to 1,602 kHz
Sensitivity built-in antenna, S+N/N 20 dB	350 microvolt/m
Image rejection 600 kHz	45 dB
Alternate channel selectivity 20 kHz	45 dB
Signal-to-noise ratio	45 dB
Distortion	0.5%
Frequency response −6 dB	Up to 2,300 Hz
Tuning frequency space	9 kHz



The Stereo System

The Cybernet **model SRC 80** is a high fidelity stereo receiver designed to be incorporated with other high fidelity components into a complete stereo system. It features the following:

- Digital-tuner programmed electronic tuning.- 7 electronic pushbuttons to store one AM station and one FM frequency for a total of 14 selections in all - entered in memory for instant recall.
- Fluorescent frequency readout maintaining accuracy of frequency readout.
- Outputs and switching for one or two pair of loudspeakers.
- Inputs for two stereo turntables; one equipped with the MM type cartridge and one with the MC type cartridge.
- 75 ohm and 300 ohm antenna inputs for FM.
- Sensitive dual-gate MOS FET in the FM front-end.
- Three dual-element ceramic filters in the IF section. PLL (phase locked loop) IC in the FM stereo decoder.
- LED indicators for signal-strength, stereo-mono indication.
- Multiplex filter for noise-free FM stereo reception.
- Audio Mute switch for temporary reduction of apparent sound loudness.
- Built-in ferrite loopstick antenna for convenient AM reception.
- Stereo inputs to accept any one of the following (Aux): Cassette player/8-track cartridge player/open reel tape player/other high output level (150 mV) sources.
- Tape deck inputs and outputs permit connection of any two of the following: 2 or 3 head recorder/playback unit/cassette or cartridge player.
- Previously-selected-frequency memory when the power is reswitched on.

Unpacking

Carefully remove all items from the container and check for damage. Before discarding any of the packing materials, examine them carefully for items you may have overlooked. It will to your advantage to save original carton, fillers, cushionings, etc. They will prove valuable in preventing damage should you ever have to transport or ship your receiver. Accessories contained in original carton are:

Operating manual/replacement fuse/warranty card/convenience FM dipole antenna.

Receiver Installation

Installation of SRC 80 is not complicated. However, the following guidances must be followed for satisfactory performance and to assure full coverage under the terms of warranty.

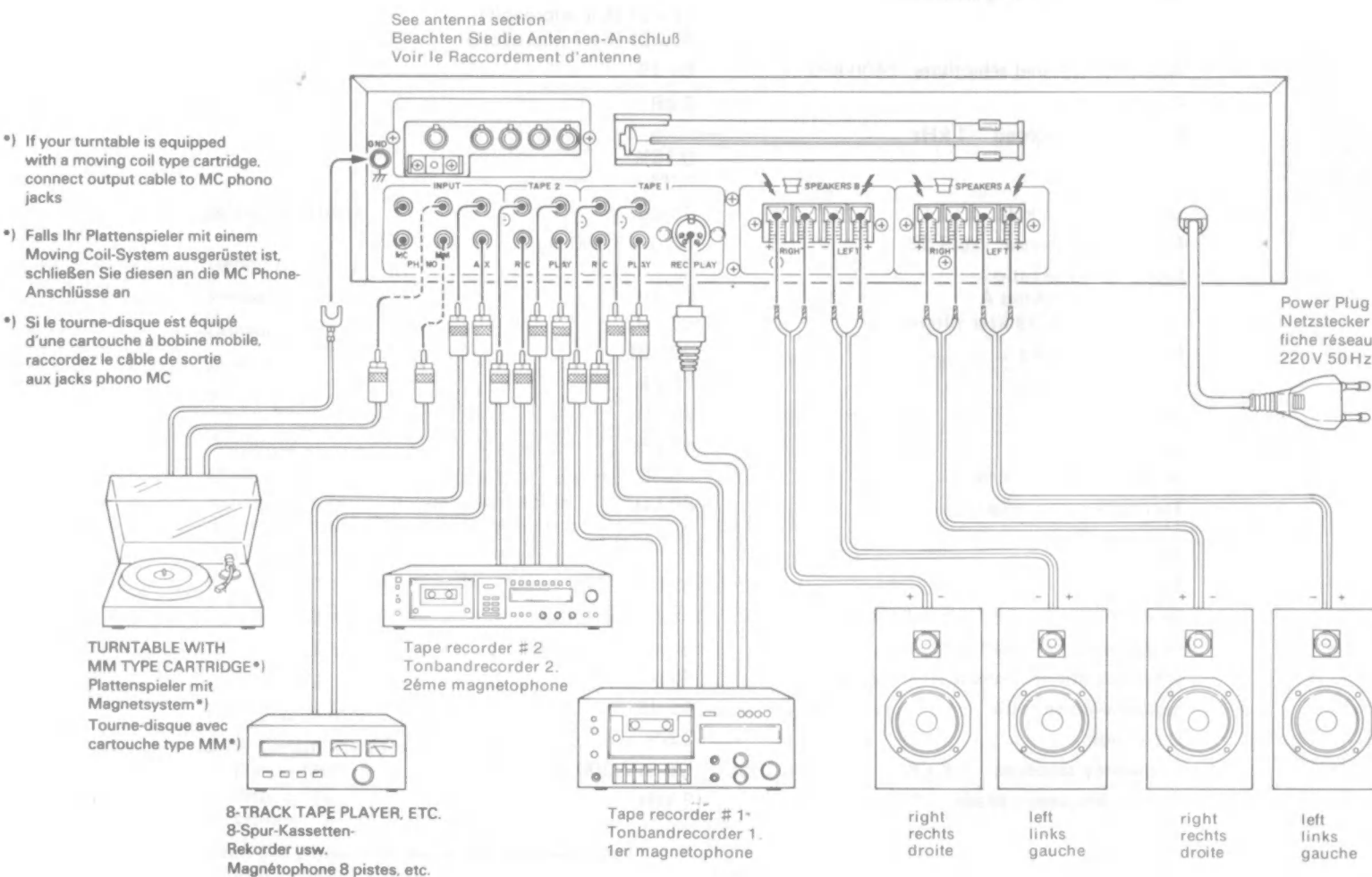
1. Do not attempt to remove the cabinet cover - there are no user serviceable parts inside the receiver. Refer servicing only to qualified personnel.
2. Make sure that the Power switch is in the **Off** position before making any installation or connections.
3. The receiver and associated equipment may be placed on a table, shelf, or it may be mounted in furniture suitably designed for the purpose.
4. The equipment must not be exposed to excessive dust, moisture, or direct shources of heat.
5. If mounted where ventilation may be restricted, care must be taken to provide a minimum opening of approximately 50 square inches of 320 square cm, for free air movement, in and out of the cabinet to the room.
6. To clean the cabonet, wipe with a cloth soaked in a neutral cleaner or a polishing cloth. Do not use benzine or thinner which will damage the cabinet finish.

Receiver Connections

First, refer to pictorial diagram on first page.

Speaker Connection (Speakers A/Speakers B)

Connect left and right channel main speakers to receiver terminals marked **A**. Use suitable gauge wire. For wire lengths of less than 20 feet or 6 meter, 18 gauge wire is recommended. For longer distances, 16 gauge wire should be used. This is necessary to avoid power loss and to maintain



good control or damping of the loudspeaker. Use care not to shortcircuit speaker cables. Phase properly. That is, connect the **positive (plus)** terminal on each speaker to the corresponding **positive (plus)** on the receiver. The **minus** terminals are likewise connected together. This insures that speaker cones are working together and not against each other, providing optimum imaging and best bass response. Take care to connect left and right speakers to the proper channel. In the same manner, a second pair of speakers may be connected to the **Speakers B** output terminals.

Phono Turntable/Changer (Phono)

Use cables provided with turntable, or obtain insulated and shielded audio cables terminated with standard pin plug. Make proper channel connection to Phono MM or MC input jacks depending on the condition of your turntable. Connect separate ground lead to receiver **Ground** terminal. Connect turntable power plug to wall outlet.

Auxiliary Equipment (Aux)

Use insulated and shielded audio cables, terminated with standard pin plug. Connect to **Aux** input jacks. Make proper channel connection. Connect auxiliary equipment power plug to wall outlet.

Tape Deck (Tape 1 Rec/Play/Tape 2 Rec/Play)

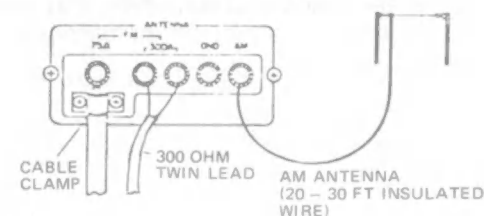
Connect output of main tape deck to **Tape 1 Play** jacks and tape deck's input to **Tape 1 Rec** jacks. Use insulated and shielded audio cables. Connect tape deck power plug to wall outlet. A second tape deck may be connected to **Tape 2 Rec and Play** jacks. Use cables and make connections as above.

Receiver Power Supply

Plug the cord set into the wall outlet supplying voltage and frequency of 220 volt and 50 Hz. Before making power plug connection, make sure that the **Power** switch is in the **Off** position.

Important Notice: The model SRC 80 has been equipped with a microprocessor programmable computer memory circuit which can store 7 AM and 7 FM (14 in all) frequencies to enable you to select desired station by a touch of **Preset** pushbuttons directly. To protect stored memory informations always to be alive, the power plug from the receiver must not be disconnected from the wall outlet even while the receiver is not being used. So please turn off the receiver only by the **Power** switch and not by the disconnection of the power plug from the outlet. Failure to observe this may let all memory informations be lost.

Antennas



75 OHM COAXIAL CABLE

1. Remove approx 32 mm of outer insulation from cable.
2. Remove all but 9.5 mm of the shield braid.
3. Remove inner insulation, leaving 5 mm of the insulation exposed. The center conductor should be approx 13 mm long.

Ferrite loopstick antenna

The ferrite loopstick antenna is a sensitive pickup element of the AM receiver section. For maximum station pickup, it must be properly positioned away from the rear chassis and other metallic surface. The associated connecting cables and AC power cord should be dressed as far away as possible. For optimum performance, the antenna should be positioned for maximum signal strength when the unit is tuned to the desired station. Use signal strength indicator for reference.

External AM Antenna

AM external antenna terminals are provided for a properly designed longwire AM antenna system. Such antennas are useful when the desired AM station are at a considerable distance from the receiver. A simple longwire antenna can consist of a length of single conductor insulated wire of 30 feet or 9 meters or longer, extending from the receiver antenna terminal to the outside of the building. This wire should be positioned away from electrical cables and appliances. As a rule, the longer and higher the antenna the better the reception.

Supplied 300 Ohm FM Dipole Antenna

An FM dipole antenna is supplied with your new receiver. In strong signal area, this should be more than adequate for reception of most FM stations. Antenna connections are made to the terminal strip marked **Antenna-FM-300 Ohm** located on rear chassis. The dipole leads are connected to the screws marked **300 Ohm**. The **Ground** screw is not used for the dipole antenna. The dipole antenna should be unfolded to its full 'T' type size and oriented for optimum performance. Dipole antennas are most sensitive to FM station when positioned perpendicular to station. The antenna is correctly positioned for best reception when the signal strength indicator on the front panel reads maximum.

External FM Antenna (300 Ohm)

For fringe (weak signal) areas, or areas where interference to FM reception is high, the use of log-periodic, or Yagi antenna system is recommended. These antennas are directional and high gain nature, thus tending to reduce most interference due to reflected signals (multipath distortion) and ignition noise. In areas where stations are located in different directions from the point of reception, the antenna must be repositioned for optimum reception of individual stations. For this reason, a good quality rotor is suggested. To minimize the introduction of multipath distortion and ignition interference by the antenna lead-in cables, the use of shielded 300 ohm (twin-lead) cable is recommended. Unshielded twin-lead is suitable where the lead-in wire length from the antenna is short, and when used it should be twisted at the rate of 1 to 2 turns per foot. Long lead-in wires can act as omnidirectional antenna and can cancel the advantages of directional antenna systems. Unshielded twin-lead is also more susceptible to ignition noise than shielded cable. Shielded 300 ohm cable consist of two inner signal conductors with an outer shield. An insulating jacket is also provided, covering the shield. The two signal conductors are connected to the screws marked 300 Ohm and the shield is connected to the screw marked **Ground**.

Exterior FM Antenna (75 Ohm)

A second antenna terminal is provided for connecting an unbalanced 75 ohm antenna cable. These terminals should be used whenever a 75 ohm coaxial cable is used as a lead-in from the antenna. The braided outer conductor is held under the clamp. Refer to connection diagram on page 2 for proper cable preparation and hookup. This type of lead-in offers the same advantages as shielded 300 ohm cable by minimizing interference picked up by the lead-in cable.

Control Functions

1. Power Switch (Power)

Turns the receiver on when depressed. The memory back-up circuit will not be turned off by this switch. The power LED should now light up.

2. Stand-By Indicator

Lights up to indicate that the memory circuit is connected to power source when the **Power** switch is off.

3. Headphone Jack (Phones)

Accepts plug from a stereo headset for private listening. Since the signal is always fed to this jack regardless of the **Speakers** switch selection, it is recommended that the headphones be disconnected when not in use to avoid possible overload.

4. Speaker Switches (Speakers A/B)

Permits you to select a listening condition. Depressing the switch connects the sound output to the speakers connected to speaker output terminals characterized by letter **A or B**.

5. Tone Controls (Bass/Treble)

The controls allow you to adjust the tonal balance of the sound output. **Bass**, Increases or decreases the level of the low frequencies in the program material. Clockwise rotation increases and counterclockwise rotation decreases. **Treble**, Operates in the same manner as the **Bass** tone control except it provides adjustment of high frequency levels.

6. Input Selector

Selects the program source, provided that the both **1 and 2 Tape Monitor** pushbuttons are set to released position. **AM**, Selects AM reception. **FM**, Selects automatic FM stereo reception. **FM MPX Fil**, Activates a circuit which reduces high frequency noise in weak FM stereo reception. This filter does not affect frequency response but reduces slightly the high frequency stereo separation. **Phono (MM)**, Selects the outputs of stereo turntable connected to the **Phono MM** jacks. The turntable should be equipped with moving-magnet (MM) type phono cartridge. **Phono (MC)**, Selects the outputs of stereo turntable connected to the **Phono MC** jacks. The turntable should be equipped with moving-coil (MC) type phono cartridge. **Aux**, Selects the program source connected to the **Aux** input jacks.

7. Filters (Lo Fil/Hi Fil)

These filters are used to remove low and high frequency noise from various program materials. **Low-frequency filter (Lo Fil)**, Filters out the very low frequencies below 40Hz. This can be particularly useful when a turntable produces undesirable low frequency signals caused by rumble, record warps or acoustic feedback from loudspeakers. Although these frequencies may not be audible, they can result in excessive movement of woofer cones causing intermodulation in the loudspeaker. This filter can be left in **On** position at all times with no ill effect. **High-frequency filter (Hi Fil)**, This filter is used to remove high frequency noise sometimes encountered in program materials. Such noise might be experienced when playing a worn record or a tape having excessive hiss. Since all high frequency filters have some effect on the high frequency response of the program material, they should not be used unless disturbing high frequency noise is present.

8. Loudness Contour (Loud)

When depressed, compensates for deficiencies in human hearing ability at low listening levels depending on the Fletcher-Munson curves. That is, audio levels of high and low frequencies are boosted.

9. Stereo-Mono Switch (Stereo/Mono)

Determines the manner in which program material will be reproduced through the left and right channels. **Stereo (released)**, Provides stereophonic reproduction of any stereo program source. This setting also provides automatic FM stereo reception. **Mono (depressed)**, A program source connected to the left and right channels is mixed and reproduced through both channels.

10. Audio Mute Switch (Audio Mute)

When depressed, this switch will automatically reduce the volume of the receiver to a low level regardless of the existing setting of the **Volume** control. This feature enables you to lower the volume temporarily when you find it necessary to momentarily interrupt your listening to answer a phone etc.

11. Tape Monitor (Dubbing) Switches (Tape Mon 1/2/Dubbing)

Selects outputs from tape decks connected to **Tape Play 1 or Tape Play 2** input jacks. The combination of switch settings will also incorporate dubbing feature between tape decks connected to the input jacks. To duplicate a tape from tape deck connected to **Tape 1 Rec/Play** jacks

onto a tape deck connected to **Tape 2/Play** jacks, depress **Tape Monitor 1** switch, while leaving the **Tape Monitor 2** switch released. To duplicate in reverse direction, depress **Tape Monitor 2** switch while leaving **Tape Monitor 1** switch released. The tape dubbing can be done regardless of the **Input Selector** selection.

12. Balance Control (Balance)

Provides left to right channel balance of the program material. Normally this control should be set to its center (0) position.

13. Volume Control (Volume)

Permits adjustment of volume for left and right channels simultaneously.

14. Electronic Tuning Pushbuttons

These 5 pushbuttons will serve for electronic tuning operation and used to tune in AM or FM stations. **Auto/Manual pushbuttons**, determines the mode of electronic tuning — automatic scan (Auto) or manual one-by-one tuning (Manual).

Hold pushbutton, used when automatic scan with the **STH** pushbutton depressed, to stop the scanning at a frequency you desire. **STH** (Short-time-hold) pushbutton, used when automatic scan so that the receiver will pause on a station for 5 seconds.

Down/Up pushbuttons, (1) when the **Auto/Manual** pushbutton is set **Auto** (released) position, will start the scanning either upscale or down scale. (2) when the **Auto/Manual** pushbutton is set to **Manual** (depressed) position, each time pressing the either pushbuttons will tune the unit to the next available AM or FM station assignment (50 kHz for FM, 9 kHz for AM) precisely.

15. Fluorescent Frequency Readout and Mode Indicators

Digitally indicates the frequency to which the unit is tuned. Also shows mode of reception — AM or FM or memory preset sign.

16. Mono/Stereo/Signal-strength Indicators

Stereo, During FM reception, indicator lights up to indicate that the receiver has switched to stereo FM reception. The **Mono** indicator will otherwise light up (except in AM reception).

Signal-strength-indicator, Used for tuning, showing relative signal strength on both AM and FM modes.

17. Memory Preset Pushbuttons

Used to preset AM and FM stations for automatic pushbutton selection.

18. Memory Pushbutton

Used to preset AM or FM stations into **Memory Preset** pushbuttons.

Receiver Operation

With receiver installed and connected as outlined, set the **Power** switch to **On** (depressed) position.

FM Tuning

Set the **Input Selector** to **FM**. Set the **Auto/Manual** switch to **Manual** (pressed) position. Press the **Up** pushbutton to tune upscale and the **Down** pushbutton to tune downscale. Each time the either pushbutton is pressed, the unit is tuned to the next available FM station assignment precisely 50kHz away. No fine tuning is necessary. To tune upscale or downscale rapidly, press the either pushbutton and hold it in position. Release the pushbutton when you have tuned to the desired station. If you tune beyond the ends of the scale (87.5 and 108.0) the unit automatically tunes to the opposite end and continues.

AM Tuning

Set the **Input Selector** to AM. Set the **Auto/Manual** switch to Manual (pressed) position. Press the **Up** pushbutton to tune upscale and the **Down** pushbutton to tune downscale. Each time the either pushbutton is pressed, the unit is tuned to the next available AM station assignment precisely 9 kHz away. No fine tuning is necessary. To tune upscale or downscale rapidly, press the either pushbutton and hold it in position. Release the pushbutton when you have tuned to the desired station. If you tune beyond the ends of the scale (531 and 1602) the unit automatically tuned to the opposite end and continues.

Automatic-Scan-Tuning

In addition to the manual station tuning using the **Manual** (depressed) position of the **Auto/Manual** switch, your receiver is equipped with automatic-scan tuning. (1) Set the **Auto/Manual** switch to **Auto** (released) position. Set the **STH** pushbutton to released position. Press the **Up** or **Down** pushbutton. The unit will scan to a station and continue receiving that station. (2) Set the **Auto/Manual** switch to **Auto** (released) position. Set the **STH** pushbutton to **On** (depressed) position. Press the **UP** or **Down** pushbutton. The unit will scan to a station and pause on it for 5 seconds. If you choose to continue listening to that station, press the **Hold** pushbutton (or release the **STH** pushbutton). If the **Hold** pushbutton is not depressed within 5 seconds, the unit will automatically scan to the next station.

Automatic Pushbutton Tuning

Each pushbutton may be preset to an AM station and an FM station for automatic pushbutton selection (7 in AM, 7 in FM; for a total of 14 in all). Preset each pushbutton as follows:

1. Set the **Input Selector** to the desired position.
2. Use **Up** or **Down** pushbutton, etc. to select the desired station.
3. Press the **Memory** switch. (Now the word **Memory** appears in the frequency readout area to indicate that now the unit is ready to accept the memory presetting).
4. Press the pushbutton to set the station (Now the word **Memory** should disappear to say memory preset has been completed.)
5. Repeat above steps for each pushbutton. Now you may use the pushbutton to select the station you wish to hear.

FM Stereo Reception

Receiver will automatically switch from mono to stereo FM operation when tuned to an FM stereo broadcast provided that the **Stereo/Mono** switch is set to the Stereo position. Stereo broadcasts are indicated by the illuminated **Stereo** indicator. When listening to weak stereo stations, placing the **Input Selector** in the MPX Fil position will reduce background noise by cancellation of out of phase noise components. Maximum reduction of background noise on weak stereo stations will be obtained by switching the **Stereo/Mono** to **Mono**. This will, of course, put the system in a monophonic mode of operation.

Using A Tape Deck

Connect tape deck to **Tape 1 Rec/Play** jacks. To listen to a prerecorded tape, simply play the tape on the tape deck and set the **Tape Monitor 1** switch to **On** (depressed) position. To record a stereo program, select the desired program source on the **Input selector**. This will produce a recording signal at both **Tape 1 Rec** and **Tape 2 Rec** output jacks. If you wish to monitor the program information that is being recorded, set the **Tape Monitor 1** switch to **On** (depressed) position.

Using Two Tape Decks

Connect second tape deck to **Tape 2 Rec/Play** jacks. To listen to a prerecord tape, simply play the tape on the desired tape deck and select the appropriate **Tape Monitor** switch to depress. To record a stereo program, select the desired program source on the **Input Selector**. This will produce a recording signal at both **Tape 1 Rec** and **Tape 2 Rec** output jacks. If you wish to monitor the program information that is being recorded, simply depress the appropriate **Tape Monitor** switch. Depressing both **Tape Monitor 1** and **Tape Monitor 2** switches simultaneously will select only the program information that is being recorded onto the second tape deck to be monitored.

Using the Dubbing System

In order to duplicate a tape from tape deck connected to **Tape 1 Rec/Play** jacks onto tape deck connected to **Tape 2 Rec/Play** jacks, perform the following:

1. Make sure the inputs and outputs of both tape decks are connected to the tape input and output jacks properly.
2. Depress the **Tape Monitor 1** switch while leaving the **Tape Monitor 2** switch released.
3. Play the tape on tape deck connected to **Tape 1** input and output jacks and record it on tape deck connected to **Tape 2** input and output jacks. Now the output of tape deck connected to **Tape 1** input and output jacks is being fed to tape deck connected to **Tape 2** input and output jacks. During the duplicating process, it is possible to monitor the output from tape deck connected to **Tape 1 Rec/Play** jacks.

In order to duplicate a tape from tape deck connected to **Tape 2 Rec/Play** jacks onto tape deck connected to **Tape 1 Rec/Play** jacks, perform the following:

1. Perform same step as above 1).
2. Depress the **Tape Monitor 2** switch while leaving the **Tape Monitor 1** switch released.
3. Play the tape on tape deck connected to **Tape 2** input and output jacks and record it on tape deck connected to **Tape 1** input and output jacks. Now the output of tape deck connected to **Tape 2** input and output jacks is being fed to tape deck connected to **Tape 1** input and output jacks.

During the duplicating process in the case, it is possible to monitor the output from tape deck connected to **Tape 2 Rec/Play** jacks.

Trouble Shooting Guide

The following guide is intended as an aid in correcting problems encountered when setting up the stereo system. Although the suggested remedy might seem quite elementary it may be sufficient to make corrections without returning the receiver to your dealer.

Problem	Suggested Remedy
Receiver inoperative when power is switched on	1) Check power fuse. Refer to rear panel for proper replacement. 2) Be sure power cord is properly connected to power outlet having the voltage and frequency of 220 volt and 50 Hz.
Indicator lights up but no output any mode of operation.	1) Check speaker cables for loose or shorted condition. 2) Check Speakers switches for proper speaker selection. 3) Check Tape Monitor switches for proper setting.
No output one channel.	1) Refer to above. 2) Exchange speaker cables to determine if problem is in speaker or cables. 3) If phono only, check phono leads and cartridge connections. 4) Interchange phono cables to input jacks to check whether the same channel remains inoperative.
Scratchy or noisy phono sound	1) Lift tone arm, if the noise stops, the problem probably originates in the cartridge or associated wiring. Repair and/or replace as indicated. 2) Connect ground wire between changer mechanism and receiver Ground terminal (when supplied with turntable or changer).

Hum, phono only	1) Be sure phono cable plugs are fully inserted in receiver jacks. 2) Move phono cable plugs around while listening to program to reveal an intermittent or broken shielded lead. Repair or replace. 3) Connect ground wire as noted above.
Hum, other inputs.	1) Check cables and connections. 2. Reverse receiver power plug. 3) Reverse associated equipment's power plug.
Weak AM reception.	1) Position AM loopstick antenna for maximum station pickup. 2) Locate receiver away from metallic surface. 3) If building construction uses aluminium foil faced insulation, metal lath, or steel framing, AM reception will be poor. 4) Install an external AM antenna.
Weak FM reception.	1) Check all external antenna connections. 2) Install a properly designed antenna. 3) Position receiving antenna for maximum signal.
Noisy AM reception.	1) Usually caused by electrical appliances within building, or automobile ignition. 2) Use commercial noise filter on appliances. 3) Install external AM antenna. 4) Locate receiver as far away as possible from television receiver. 5) Locate external AM antenna as far away as possible from interfering sources. 6) Install proper earth ground.
Noisy FM reception.	1) Install external antenna. 2) Use shielded lead-in wire. 3) Install proper earth ground. 4) Rotate antenna for maximum signal. 5) Connect power line noise filter to interfering appliance.

Circuit Description

Tuner Circuits

1. PLL Frequency synthesizer circuit

A PLL frequency synthesizer system has been employed in the FM and AM tuner section of the amplifier to perform electronic tuning operations such as automatic station scanning, memory station tuning, etc. The synthesizer system consists of several circuits and generates local oscillator frequencies instead of a conventional local frequency oscillator. In the conventional local oscillator, a variable tuning capacitor is used to vary its oscillating frequency, but in the synthesizer system a varicap diode is used to control the oscillating frequency of a VCO (voltage controlled oscillator), and the VCO functions as the conventional local oscillator.

Now, the description on the frequency synthesizer circuit will be given in detail.

A. FM Frequency Synthesized Local Oscillator

The VCO is comprised of the transistor Q3, resonant circuit including T4, CT3, C22, C23 and a variable capacitor diode D3, the capacitance of which is varied by the DC voltage applied to its cathode (namely the oscillating frequency is varied by the DC voltage applied to the cathode). The VCO is always controlled to oscillate at 10.7 MHz higher frequency than the selected receiving frequency. Thus controlled and generated frequency is injected to the mixer base of Q2 through a coupling capacitor C13.

The frequency control will be made as follows:

The VCO output is applied to the prescaler circuit (pin 7 of IC U1) through the oscillator buffer amplifier Q4 and counted down to a lower frequency with the 1/20 DOWN counter inside the IC, because the VCO frequency is too high to be handled in the PLL circuit. Thus converted VCO frequency is led to the programmable counter (pin 3 of U2) through a buffer amplifier Q5, D4, C17, and again counted down to another low frequency (2.5 kHz) according to the instructions from the 4 bit microprocessor in which frequency control program is stored. The low frequency is finally led to the comparator in the PLL IC U2. On the other hand a reference crystal oscillator of 11.520 MHz is provided in the U2. The reference frequency is also divided into a low frequency (2.5 kHz for FM, 9 kHz for AM) and led to another comparator input terminal. Both frequencies applied to the comparator are compared in their phase in the comparator, and the comparator provides an error signal at its pin 10 if the comparator detects the phase error between the two input frequency signals. The error signal is led to a lowpass filter consisting of Q5 and Q4 to eliminate undesired noise components included in the error signal. Thus filtered DC error signal is finally applied to the varicap diode D3 through R19 and D1 and D2. (D3 varies oscillator frequency, D1 and D2 vary receive frequency.) The error signal varies D3 capacitance until the oscillating frequency becomes to the frequency predetermined or programmed by the microprocessor. And once the predetermined frequency is established, the error signal becomes to zero and the varicap diode stops its capacitance change, thus the VCO frequency is locked to the predetermined frequency.

B. AM Frequency Synthesized Local Oscillator

The AM local oscillator (VCO) circuit is completely integrated inside the AM tuner IC U1 except a few associated components such as the tuning coil and capacitors. In case of the AM frequency synthesizer, the VCO signal is directly applied to the PLL IC input circuit pin 3 through a buffer amplifier Q3 and a diode D3 (MA150), no prescaler is used because the VCO frequency is not so high. The AM VCO frequency is then processed in the similar way in case of FM and the resultant DC error signal is applied to the AM oscillator varicap diode D2, and controls the AM tuning frequency or oscillator frequency. The same filtered DC error signal is also applied to the varicap diode D1 to vary the tuning frequency in the RF tuned circuit.

2. FM Front End

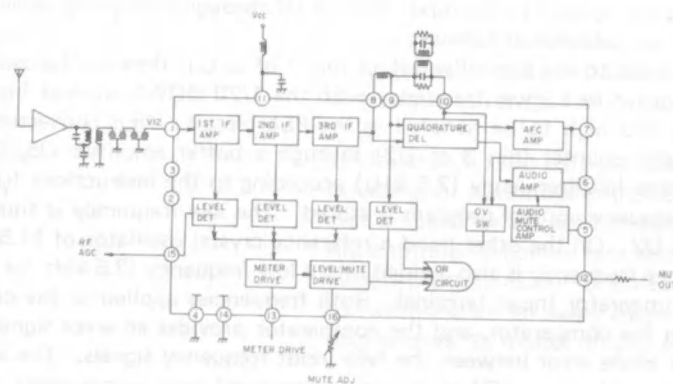
The FM front end section consists of a FET RF amplifier Q1, mixer Q2, VCO Q3, and its buffer Q4. The FET RF amplifier has two tuned circuits, one at its input circuit, and another at its output circuit. Each tuned circuit is equipped with a varicap diode as a tuning capacitor and is controlled by the frequency control signal or filtered DC error signal from the PLL frequency synthesizer IC U2. The RF amplifier Q1 amplifies the selected signal and applies its output to the mixer base of Q2 through a coupling capacitor C12. While the local oscillator signal or the VCO signal controlled by the PLL IC is injected to the same base of the Q2 through C13. Both signals applied to the base of Q2 are then mixed with each other and heterodyned, and the resultant lower frequency output signal or 10.7 MHz signal is used as IF signal. Connected at the mixer output circuit is a IF transformer T3 to select this lower IF signal. Thus obtained IF signal is then led to the IF amplifier section.

3. FM IF Circuit

The FM IF circuit section consists of one differential amplifier consisting of Q4 and Q5, two ceramic filters, and one IF system IC U2. The system IC U2 contains three stages of IF amplifiers and the amplified output is directly applied to a quadrature FM detector input. The detected audio output or composite signal is led to an audio amplifier inside the IC. Thus amplified final audio composite signal is developed at the pin 6 of the U2. The system IC develops several control signals:

- The pin 12 develops a positive DC voltage which decreases in level as the IF input signal is increased, therefore the signal is used as a muting control signal.
- The pin 13 develops a positive DC voltage which increases with increased IF signal input, thus the signal can be used as a signal meter drive, etc.
- The pin 16 is the terminal which controls the muting threshold level.

Block Diagram of FM IF System IC



4. FM MPX Stereo Circuit

The audio signal (stereo composite signal) obtained at the pin 6 of the FM IF IC U2 is directly applied to the pin 2 of the FM MPX stereo decoder IC U4 through C38 and R44 and decoded into two channel signals. The decoded left and right channel signals are developed at the pins 7 and 6, respectively.

The stereo/mono switching will be achieved as follows:

As previously stated the pin 12 of the system IC U2 develops a positive DC voltage which decreases with increased IF input signal. Therefore, under no signal or low signal level condition the pin 12 develops a high level DC output. The high level DC voltage is applied to the inverter input (pin 7 of U3) and its inverted output or low level DC is obtained from the pin 6 of the same IC. The low level output is then applied to the base of the transistor Q14, but the transistor is not turned on because of its low level base input. Therefore a high voltage is applied to the pin 16 of the MPX IC U4 through the resistors R79 and R81. Since the U4 is designed to operate in monaural mode when a voltage higher than 1.4V is applied to its pin 16, the MPX circuit in the U4 does not operate in stereo mode under no signal or low level signal input (stereo threshold level) condition.

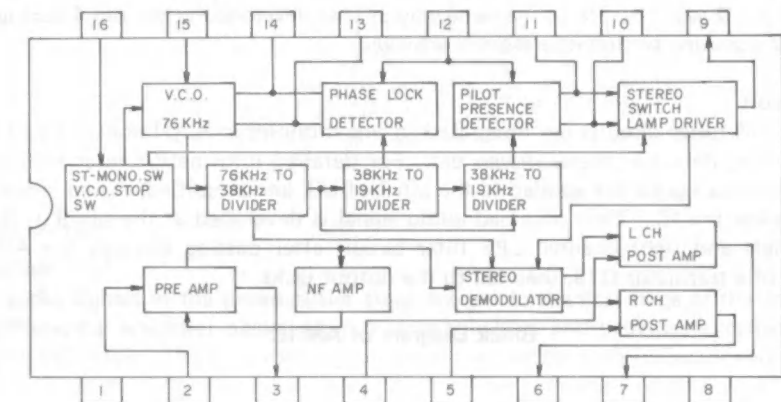
Next, when the IF input signal (or FM antenna signal) is increased to a certain level higher than the stereo threshold level, the DC output from the pin 12 decreases. Then the inverter output at the pin 6 of U3 increases and this increased voltage makes the transistor Q14 turn on. Namely the collector of the Q14 is grounded through the stereo/mono switch. Then the voltage at the pin 16 of U4 lowers and the U4 stereo decoder starts to operate. The semi-fixed resistor RV5 connected to the pin 15 through R84 is used to adjust VCO frequency, and the RV6 connected across the pin 4 and 5 is used to adjust stereo separation. Thus produced each left and right channel output is then fed to the low pass filter consisting of L4, L6, etc. to eliminate undesirable frequencies such as 19 kHz and 38 kHz switching noises included in the decoded signals, then led to the final buffer amplifier Q19.

Thus amplified stereo outputs are led to the output jacks through two stages of muting circuits (Q19 and Q21). The muting circuits operate to short out the audio signals or noises which would be caused during station scanning or any other logic operations of the controller IC or microprocessor.

(Stereo/Mono Indicator Switching)

The pin 9 of the stereo decoder IC develops a low voltage during stereo mode of operation or a high voltage during mono mode operation, and the voltage is used to make the stereo/mono LEDs turn on or off. When FM antenna signal higher than the stereo threshold level is applied to the antenna circuit, the pin 4 of the IC U3 becomes low, and this makes Q11 conductive, (namely, common circuit for the stereo and mono LEDs is closed.) On the other hand if the U4 operate in stereo mode, the pin 9 develops a low output, then the stereo LED will turn on. But if the pin 9 develops a high output, the transistor Q15, the base of which is connected to the pin 9, is turned on, then the cathode side of the mono LED is grounded through collector-emitter of Q15, thus the mono LED will be turned on.

Block Diagram of MPX Stereo Decoder IC



5. FM Muting Circuit

The tuner has equipped with two kinds of muting circuits to assure noise free reception.

(Scanning Noise Muting)

Since the tuner has been equipped with an automatic station scanning system. Undesirable scanning noises may be heard if no muting circuit is provided.

During scanning mode of operation, the controller IC U1 (MN1400ZS) provides an H level signal at its pin 3. The H level signal is applied to the base of Q16 through the Auto (Scanning) Manual tuning switch. As previously stated, if the transistor Q16 is turned on, all four transistor Q21 through 24 are turned on, so no audio output or noise output can be developed at the OUTPUT jacks. (During AM scanning operation the controller IC also develops the H level signal at the pin 3, thus the same muting operating is achieved.)

(Inter Station Noise Muting)

In the event of a low IF input or low antenna input signal, the pin 12 of the IC U2 develops a positive high voltage, and the voltage is applied to the two stages of inverter (pin 7 through 4 of IC U3). Therefore the output voltage obtained at the pin 4 is also H level. Since the H level output is connected to the pin 21 of the controller IC U1, the controller develops H level output at its pin 3. (The controller is designed to develop H or L levels at its pin 3 when the pin 21 is set to H or L level, respectively). As previously described, the pin 3 is connected to the base of Q16, the Q16 is turned on and this makes all transistors Q21 through 24 turn on, thus resulting in short-out the inter station noises.

6. Scan Stop Signal

To secure good scan stop accuracy, the scan stop drive signal must be narrow, sharp, characteristic with its center coincided with that of the IF bandwidth. This will be conducted as follows:

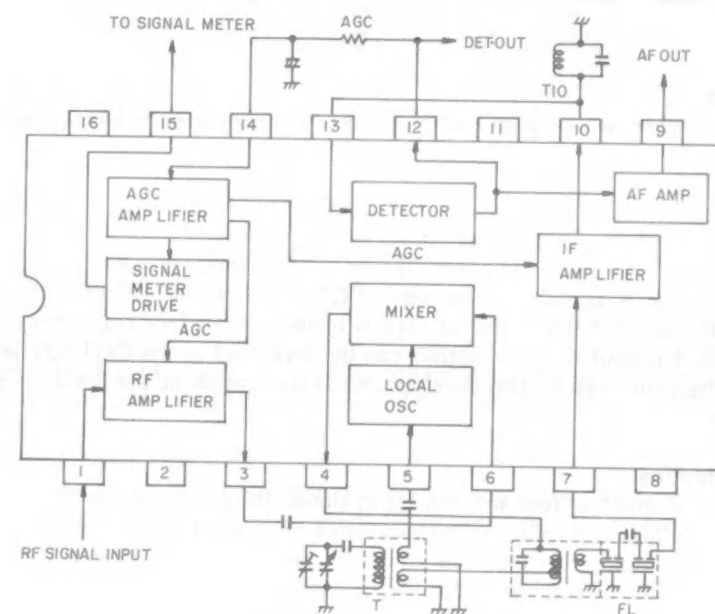
As already described, during scanning operation, pin 3 of U1 develops an H level voltage, and this is applied to the base of Q7 and makes it conductive, then the FET Q6 is cut off and the resistor R43 connected across the FET is directly connected to R42 in series. The increased resistance (R42 + R43) makes final IF bandwidth sharp and narrow for accurate scan stop operation.

If a station is picked up during scanning operation, the muting control signal output developed at the pin 12 of the U2 decreases to the L level. The L level signal is applied to the inverter input pin 7 of the U3 and the inverted output is once again inverted with the next inverter, so the second inverter output pin 4 of the U3 has the same phase as that of the input to the first inverter, namely the output is L level. The L level voltage is connected to the pin 21 of the controller IC U1 and the controller makes the scanning operation stop, at the same time the controller also makes the voltage at the pin 3 decreases to L level thereby to release the muting operation, when its pin 21 is set to the L level. In the event of AM reception, a fraction of IF output signal is sampled from the AM IF transformer T3 through the coupling capacitor C24 and further amplified by a narrow band ceramic filter amplifiers consisting of the two stages of amplifiers provided between the pin 9 and 10 and the pin 11 and 12 of the IC U3. The amplified output is rectified by diodes D11 and D12, and the output is led to the inverter provided between the pin 14 and 15 of the same IC. A transistor Q12 also operates as an inverter, the collector of which is connected to the last inverter provided between pin 3 and 2. The output developed at the pin 2 will operate in the same way as that developed at the pin 4 during FM reception. Thus accurate AM scanning station operation is achieved.

7. AM Tuner Circuit

The most of the AM tuner circuits are integrated in one monolithic IC U1 consisting of a RF amplifier, local oscillator mixer, detector, meter driver, etc. For detailed information refer to the block diagram shown below. Antenna signals are applied to the pin 1 of U3, and amplified, mixed, amplified, detected, then amplified inside the IC. Thus obtained audio signal is developed at the pin 9 of the same IC, and applied to each left and right channel LPF filter circuit after passing through the AM audio muting circuit consisting of a transistor Q13, then led to the output jacks.

Block Diagram of AM IC



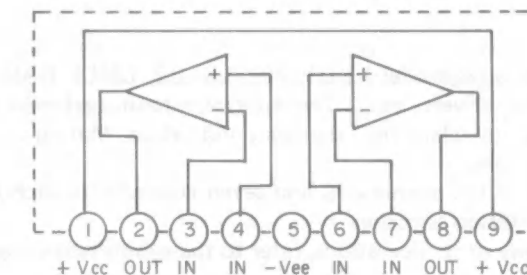
8. Signal Meter Circuit

- The AM Signal meter drive voltage developed at the pin 15 of the AM system IC U1 is applied to the meter amplifier consisting of Q9 and Q10.
- The signal meter drive voltage developed at the pin 13 of the FM IF system IC U2 is also applied to the base of Q9 through a meter deflection trimming resistor and a diode D21.
- The amplified DC output developed at the collector of Q9 drives the LED short-out transistor(s) Q1 through Q5 in the LED signal meter drive circuit, thus indicating the signal strength being received in the tuner.

Preamplifier Section

The preamplifier section of the unit consists of: low level amplifiers each consisting of two stages of complementary amplifiers; RIAA equalizing amplifiers which are comprised of one IC U5 (NJM4559); and tone amplifiers comprised of two stages of operational amplifiers (U1 and U2, AN6551). The internal block diagrams of the IC will be given below for your reference.

Block Diagram of U1 & U2



Power Amplifier Section

1. Power Amplifier

The amplified audio signals in the preamplifier stage are led to the first stage of the amplifier Q1 which consists of a differential amplifier packaged in a same substrate and provides excellent common mode rejection and low DC offset. The amplified signals developed across each collector resistor of R7 and R9 are fed to respective base of the second differential amplifier consisting of transistors Q3 and Q5. The second stage differential amplifier outputs developed at the collector of Q5 is split into two; one is directly applied to one half of the complementary amplifier consisting of Q13 and Q3, and another half is supplied to the remaining half of the amplifier consisting of Q11 and Q1 through the bias temperature compensating circuit comprised of RV1, RV63, R61 and Q5 (circled by a dotted line). The trimming pot RV1 is used to adjust so called idling current of the power amplifier transistors to reduce crossover distortion. Each half of the complementary amplifier (darlington pairs of Q11/Q1 and Q13/Q3) operates for a negative and a positive half swing of the Q5 output voltage, respectively, but provides no voltage gain, because the circuit is connected in a configuration of an emitter follower. Thus amplified final audio output signals are developed at the junction of emitter resistors of R37 and R39 and applied to the speaker output circuits through the speaker protector switching relay contacts.

2. Speaker System Protector Circuit

The protector circuit monitors undesirable DC voltage developed between the speaker output terminals and cuts off the speaker systems from the speaker terminals when a predetermined level of DC voltage is sensed.

In operation, assure a negative DC voltage is developed between the speaker terminals due to DC offset in the differential amplifier stages or any other circuit failures the negative DC appears at the cathode side of the diode D15, then the base bias current of the Q15 will flow through the route of R53, emitter and base of the Q15, and this makes Q15 conductive, which in turn makes Q16 conductive. Since the Q16 collector is connected to the base of Q17, the Q17 is turned off as the Q16 is turned on. Then the relay is deenergized and opens the speaker circuits, thus protecting the speaker system from possible damage.

If a positive DC voltage is developed between the speaker terminals, a base bias current flows into the base of Q15 through another route of R52, emitter-base of Q15, and D16, and the Q15 is turned on. Then the Q16 is turned on and Q17 is turned off as in the case where the negative DC voltage is developed. Thus the relay RY1 is deenergized and opens the speaker circuits.

3. Power Transistor Protector Circuit

The protector circuit consists of transistors Q7 and Q9 each base of the transistor, Q7 and Q9, is connected to each emitter resistor of the power transistor Q1 and Q3, respectively, and senses the voltage developed across the emitter resistor. If the emitter voltage at R37, for example, increases excessively for some part failures, the base bias voltage of Q7 increases and this makes the Q7 conductive. Since the collector of Q7 is connected to the base of Q11 through a diode D3, the Q11 base is short-circuited by the collector-emitter junction of Q7, resulting in decreasing the current flows into the Q11 and Q1. Thus the transistors Q11 and Q1 are protected from possible damage due to excessive overdrive. The transistor Q9 also operates in the similar way.

Control Circuit

The control circuit consists of a controller IC U1, PLL LSI U2, CMOS RAM (Memory) U3, Prescaler U1, Frequency Indicator tube drivers, etc. The control circuit performs operation of: Automatic station scanning, Memory station selection, Frequency indication, Muting control during station scanning and any other logic operations.

A back-up voltage is supplied to the memory IC and seven channels for each AM and FM can be stored in the memory for immediate station selection.

For the memory setting and any other operations, refer to the simplified operating instructions included in the manual.

Alignment

1. Measurement conditions

- (1) Reference temperature: 25°C
- (2) Reference humidity: 65%

NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, alignment may be conducted under the room temperature of 5 – 35°C and the room humidity of 45 – 85%.

- (3) Power supply

Voltage: AC 220V \pm 1%

Frequency: 50 Hz \pm 2%

2. Test equipment

Any test equipment to be used in this alignment should have its known accuracy and capability to operate within a range of specified tolerance described in the electrical specifications. All test equipments to be used should be properly calibrated.

3. Function controls

Refer to instruction manual.

3.1 Standard setting of controls and switches

- a) **INPUT SELECTOR**
Set the selector in accordance with the specified direction.
- b) **VOLUME/BALANCE**
BALANCE: At 12 o'clock position (center click).
VOLUME: Main amplifier adjustment — Maximum, unless otherwise specified.
- c) **TONE control**
BASS/TREBLE: At 12 o'clock position.
- d) **SPEAKER selector**
A: On (depress the 'A' button).
B: Off (release the 'B' button).
- e) **LOW FIL, HI FIL, LOUD, STEREO/MONO, AUDIO MUTE, TAPE MON 1/2**
Release the all buttons.

4. Precaution

For units whose alignment is suspected to be completely upset, following precautions shall be observed before preceding to service:

- a) **Potentiometer setting:** RV-1 and RV-2 on PSMA038 shall be rotated fully counterclockwise. Failure to observe this may, in certain cases, result in final power transistor burn-out.
- b) **Sight-check/Conduction check:** Before starting to service, sight-check thoroughly around the main amplifier transistor basings, B-lines, minus-B-lines. Check for short-circuit due to bridging.

5. Adjustment

Be sure to start adjustment with the main amplifier section, do not short-circuit. Do not leave the main amplifier maladjusted for long time period with power turned on.

5.1 Main amplifier adjustment

- 1) Connect DC voltmeter across TP-1 and TP-3 terminals on PC board PSMA038.
- 2) Adjust RV-1 for 25 mV \pm 3 mV.
- 3) Connect DC voltmeter across TP-2 and TP-4 terminals on PC board PSMA038.
- 4) Adjust RV-2 for 25 mV \pm 3 mV.

6. FM section adjustment – Preliminary adjustment

Before starting the adjustment, preset the following frequencies into memory pushbutton. Refer to the operation manual instructions or refer to the following:

Frequencies to be preset, 87.5 MHz,
 90.0 MHz,
 98.0 MHz,
 106.0 MHz,
 108.0 MHz,
 108.0 MHz,
 96.3 MHz.

6.1 Preset memory

- 1) When the unit is first switched after plugging to AC source 87.5 MHz is turned in the unit and displayed on the frequency readout. Depress the MEMORY pushbutton. Then depress #1 pushbutton.
- 2) Adjust the TUNING UP/DOWN buttons for above frequency, one after another. Each time you have tuned to desired frequency, depress the MEMORY pushbutton, then depress the MEMORY pushbutton.

NOTE: The memory informations will stay in the memory even if the AC power is interrupted for about 1 hour.

6.2 PLL local oscillator alignment

- 1) Connect frequency counter through probe to #8 terminal of IC U-2 (MN6142).
- 2) Adjust CT-1 for 11.520 MHz \pm 100 Hz.

IMPORTANT: Care should be taken for exact frequency adjustment with CT-1 since this frequency will be reference signal for the PLL circuit.

6.3 Variable capacitor bias adjustment

- 1) Connect DC voltmeter across #3 terminal and #4 terminal (ground) on PC board PSCZ010.
- 2) Depress MEMORY pushbutton to tune unit to 108.0 MHz.
- 3) Adjust CT-3 for 9.6V.
- 4) Tune to 87.5 MHz.
- 5) Adjust T-4 for 3.1V.
- 6) Tune to 108.0 MHz again.
- 7) Adjust CT-3 for 10.0V.
- 8) Tune to 87.5 MHz again.
- 9) Adjust T-4 for 3.1V.
- 10) Repeat above steps until voltages at both frequencies have come to 10.0V \pm 0.1V at 108.0 MHz; 3.1V \pm 0.1V at 87.5 MHz.

NOTES: 1) Use high input impedance type DC voltmeter.
2) If condition in step (3) is not obtained, perform step (4) first.

6.4 RF amplifier alignment

- 1) Set the AUTO/MANUAL switch to MANUAL.
- 2) Connect dual-polarity ('center-pointer') meter across terminals #7 and #10 (across R-42: 6.8 kOhms).

NOTE: The signal generator to be used in alignments hereafter should have deviation less than \pm 2 kHz.

6.5 IF amplifier alignment

- 1) Adjust generator to 98.00 MHz.
- 2) Tune unit to 98.0 MHz.
- 3) Adjust T-4 for center reading on center-meter connected above.
- 4) Reduce the generator output.
- 5) Adjust T-3 for maximum sensitivity.

6.6 FM front end alignment

- 1) Adjust signal generator to 90.0 MHz.
- 2) Tune unit to 90.0 MHz.
- 3) Connect oscilloscope across output terminal.
- 4) Adjust T-1 and T-2 in turn for maximum scope display.
NOTE: Reduce the generator output as the output level increases.
- 5) Adjust the generator to 106.0 MHz.
- 6) Tune unit to 106.0 MHz.
- 7) Adjust CT-1 and CT-2 for maximum sensitivity.
- 8) Repeat above until no further improvement is obtained.
- 9) Check sensitivity at 98.0 MHz.

6.7 FM distortion alignment

- 1) Adjust generator to 98.0 MHz.
Tune to 98.0 MHz exactly.
- 2) Tune unit to 98.0 MHz.
- 3) Check center-meter is reading exact center at RF input level of 65 dBf. Readjust T-4 if necessary.
- 4) Connect a distortion meter (BEF) to unit output.
- 5) Adjust T-5 for minimum distortion.
- 6) Repeat above so that minimum distortion is obtained at center reading of the center-tune meter.

6.8 Muting level adjustment

- 1) Set the AUTO/MANUAL switch to AUTO.
- 2) Apply 20 dBf input to unit.
- 3) Adjust RV-2 on PSTU051 so that audio signal is obtained (squench is defeated) from output.
- 4) Reduce signal input to 19 dBf.
- 5) Rotate RV-2 clockwise slowly until the audio output is muted.

6.9 Multiplex alignment

- 1) Connect multiplex-signal-generator to unit.
- 2) Adjust the generator to 65 dBf signal with no modulation.
- 3) Connect frequency counter across #53 terminal and ground.
- 4) Adjust RV-5 for 19.00 kHz \pm 200 Hz.

6.10 Separation alignment

- 1) Modulate the generator output with 1 kHz, **left channel** signal. Output level should be 65 dBf.
- 2) Connect oscilloscope and voltmeter to **right channel** output.
- 3) Adjust RV-6 for minimum leakage.
- 4) Modulate the generator output with same condition but on **right channel**.
- 5) Connect oscilloscope and voltmeter to **left channel** output. Check for minimum leakage on the left channel.
- 6) If setting RV-6 for minimum leakage on either channel is not give minimum leakage on another channel, find compromise between them.

6.11 Stereo level alignment

- 1) Apply signal generator output modulated with standard stereo signal.
- 2) Adjust RV-2 so that the STEREO indicator lights up with 20 dBf generator output.
NOTE: The STEREO indicator should be completely at 22 dBf signal.

6.12 Signal level alignment

- 1) Set unit to no signal condition.
- 2) Adjust RV-4 so that all signal-strength indicators go off.
- 3) Apply 60 dBf signal to antenna input.
- 4) Adjust RV-3 so that all LED's light up.
- 5) Reduce generator signal and check all LED's go off at about 20 dBf.

7. AM alignment procedures — Reference frequency presetting

Preset reference frequencies used in alignment as follows:

Frequencies to be preset:

- 531 kHz,
- 603 kHz,
- 999 kHz,
- 1404 kHz,
- 1602 kHz.

To preset memory, refer to instructions in the FM alignment.

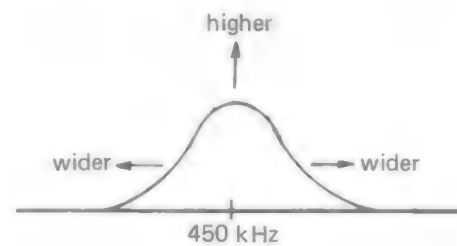
7.1 PLL local oscillator alignment

- 1) Connect voltmeter across #3 and #4 terminal on PSCZ010 PC board.
- 2) Tune unit to 1,602 kHz.
- 3) Adjust CT-2 for 9.0V. (CT-2: on PSTU051)
- 4) Tune unit to 531 kHz.
- 5) Adjust T-1 for 1.5V.
- 6) Repeat above until following voltages are obtained:
 - 1.5V \pm 0.1V at 531 kHz,
 - 9.0V \pm 0.1V at 1,602 kHz.

NOTES: 1) Use high input impedance type voltmeter in this alignment.
2) If condition of step 3) is not obtained, short cut step 3).

7.2 AM IF alignment

- 1) Set AUTO/MANUAL switch to MANUAL.
- 2) Connect IF sweep of scope to #12 terminal of U-1.
- 3) Connect IF sweep output to antenna terminal.
- 4) Adjust T-2 and T-3 so that following wave shape is obtained.



Check that the marker signal is at center (450 kHz). Avoid overload condition by reducing the IF sweep output to proper level.

- 5) Adjust T-2 and T-3 symmetrical wave shape with maximum amplitude.

7.3 AM sensitivity alignment

- 1) Set AUTO/MANUAL switch to MANUAL.
- 2) Dress bar antenna away from rear chassis.
- 3) Connect loop-antenna across signal generator output terminal. The loop antenna should be located about 20 to 30 cm (about 7-3/4 to 11-3/4") from the unit bar antenna.
- 4) Connect VTVM (or level meter) and oscilloscope to receiver output.
- 5) Set the signal generator frequency to 603 kHz.
- 6) Tune unit to 603 kHz.
- 7) Adjust bar antenna core for maximum sensitivity.
- 8) Set the signal generator frequency to 1,404 kHz.
- 9) Tune unit to 1,404 kHz.
- 10) Adjust CT-1 for maximum sensitivity.
- 11) Repeat above for maximum sensitivity and until no further improvement is obtained.
- 12) Check sensitivity at 999 kHz.

7.3 Signal strength meter alignment

- 1) Set the signal generator output to 80 dBu.
- 2) Check all 5 LED's light up.
- 3) Remove signal generator output.
- 4) Check all LED's go off.

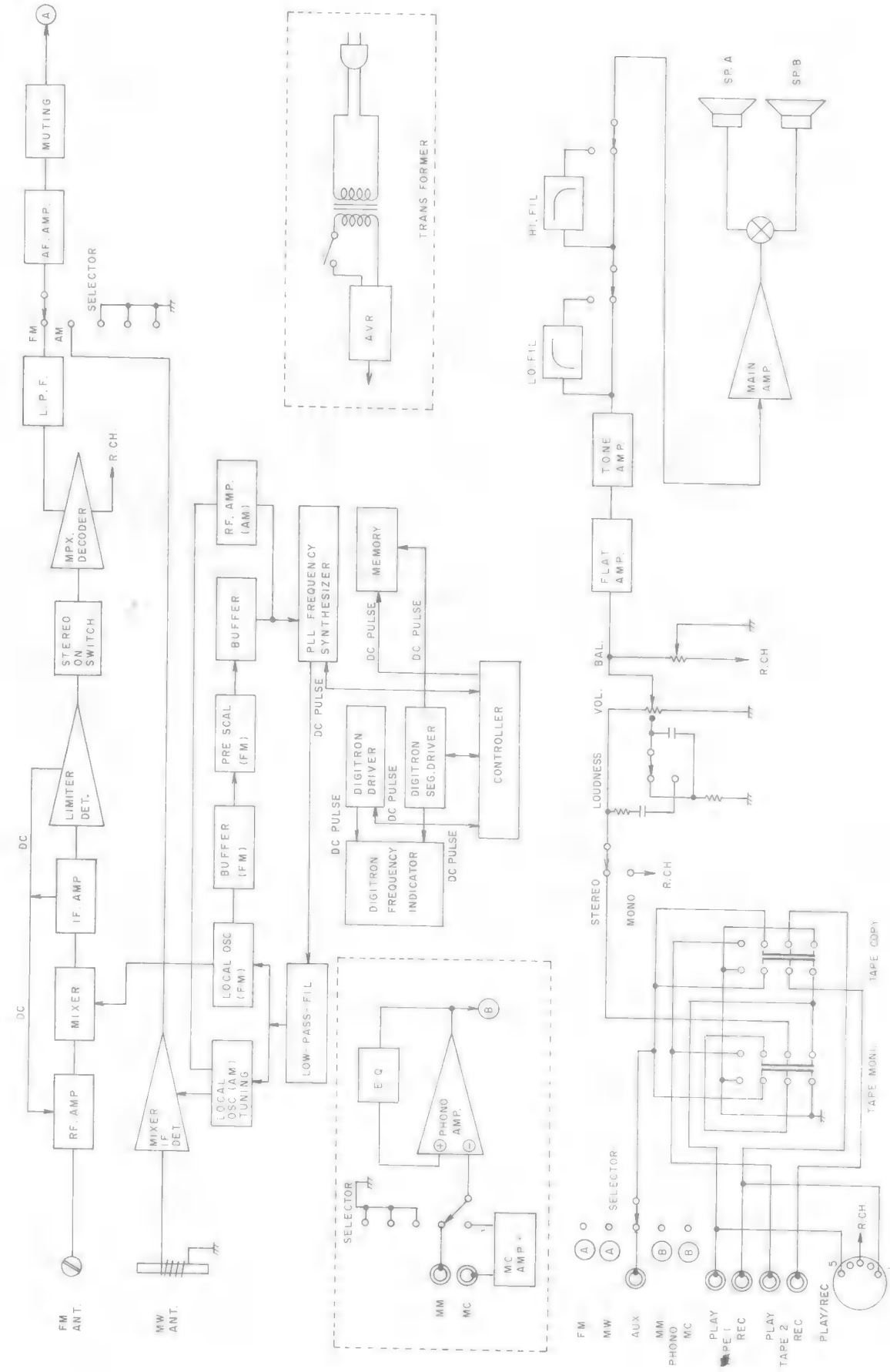
7.4 Scan-stop alignment

- 1) Set AUTO/MANUAL switch to AUTO.
- 2) Set the signal generator frequency to 999 kHz, modulated with 400 Hz audio by 30%.
- 3) Place the loop antenna connected across the generator output terminal 60 cm (23-3/4") from the unit bar antenna.
- 4) Set the generator output to 60 dBu.
- 5) Rotate RV-1 counterclockwise fully.
- 6) Tune unit to 999 kHz.
- 7) Rotate RV-1 clockwise so that clear sine-wave appears on scope at receiver output.
- 8) If RV-1 is rotated too far clockwise, perform from step 5).

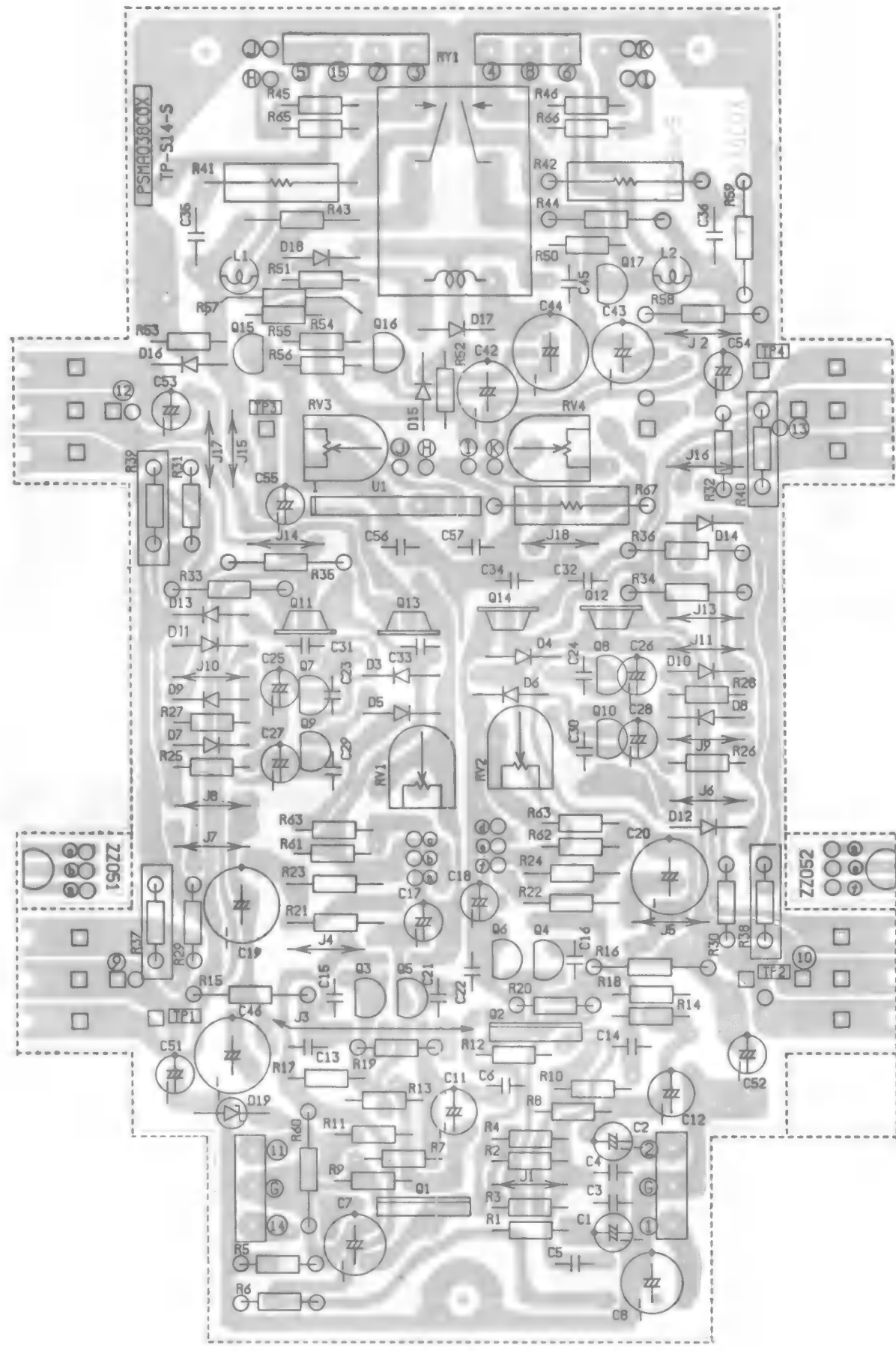
NOTE: The signal generator output frequency should exactly be adjusted to 999 kHz.

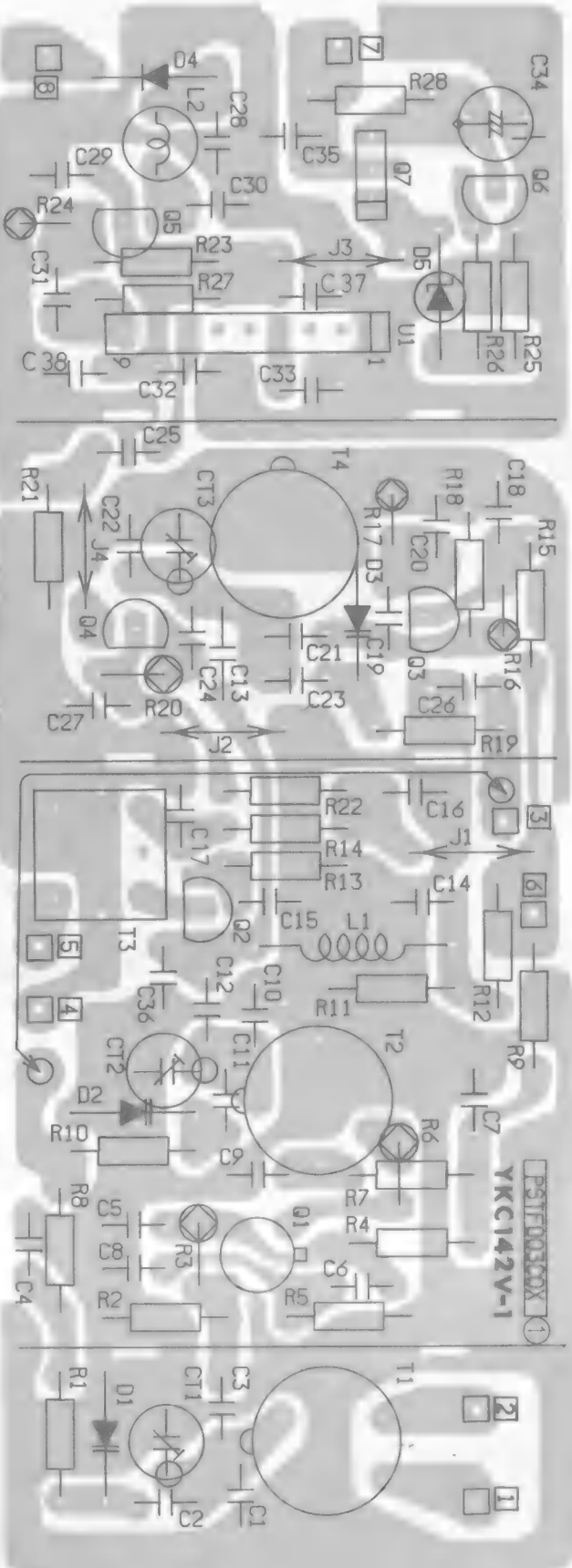
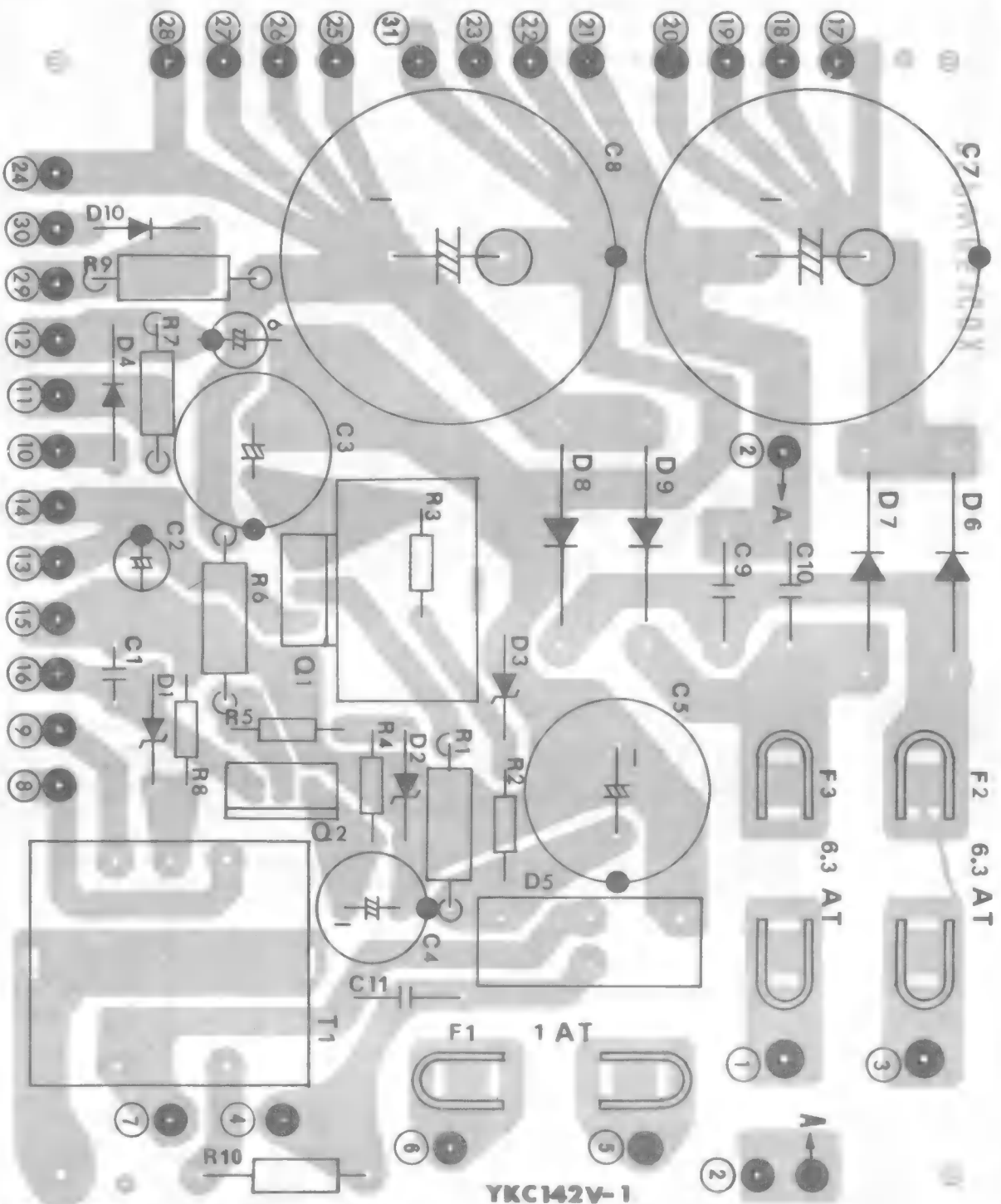
Tolerance within ± 100 kHz is acceptable. Even though the audio signals could be appear in receiver output, the automatic-scan may not stop. Since the scan-stop level is greatly affected by modulating frequency and modulation depth, care should be taken to observe 30% modulation with 400 Hz condition of the generator modulation. Once the scan-stop order (squellch signal) is detected, the scan-stop will not be released again.

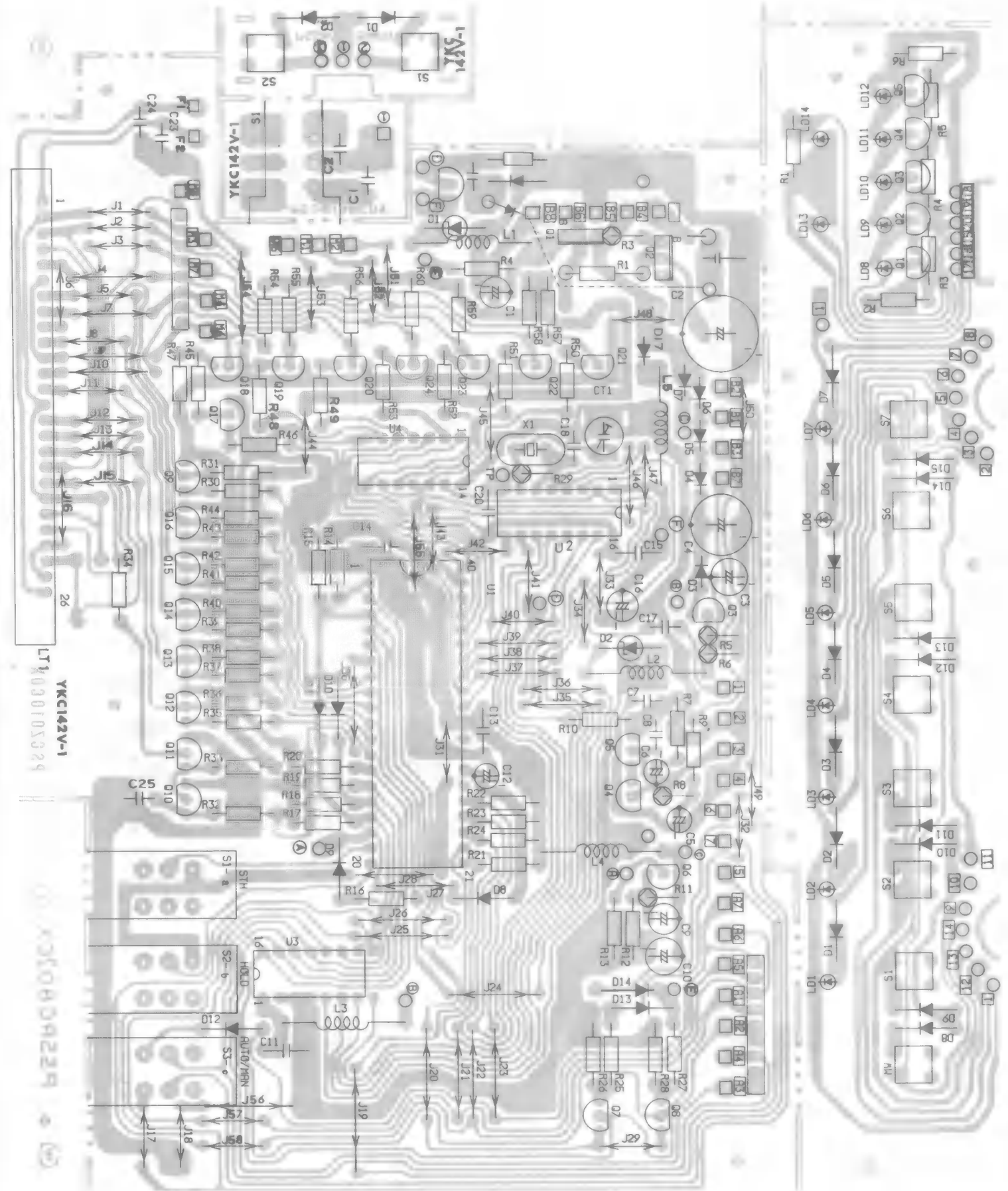
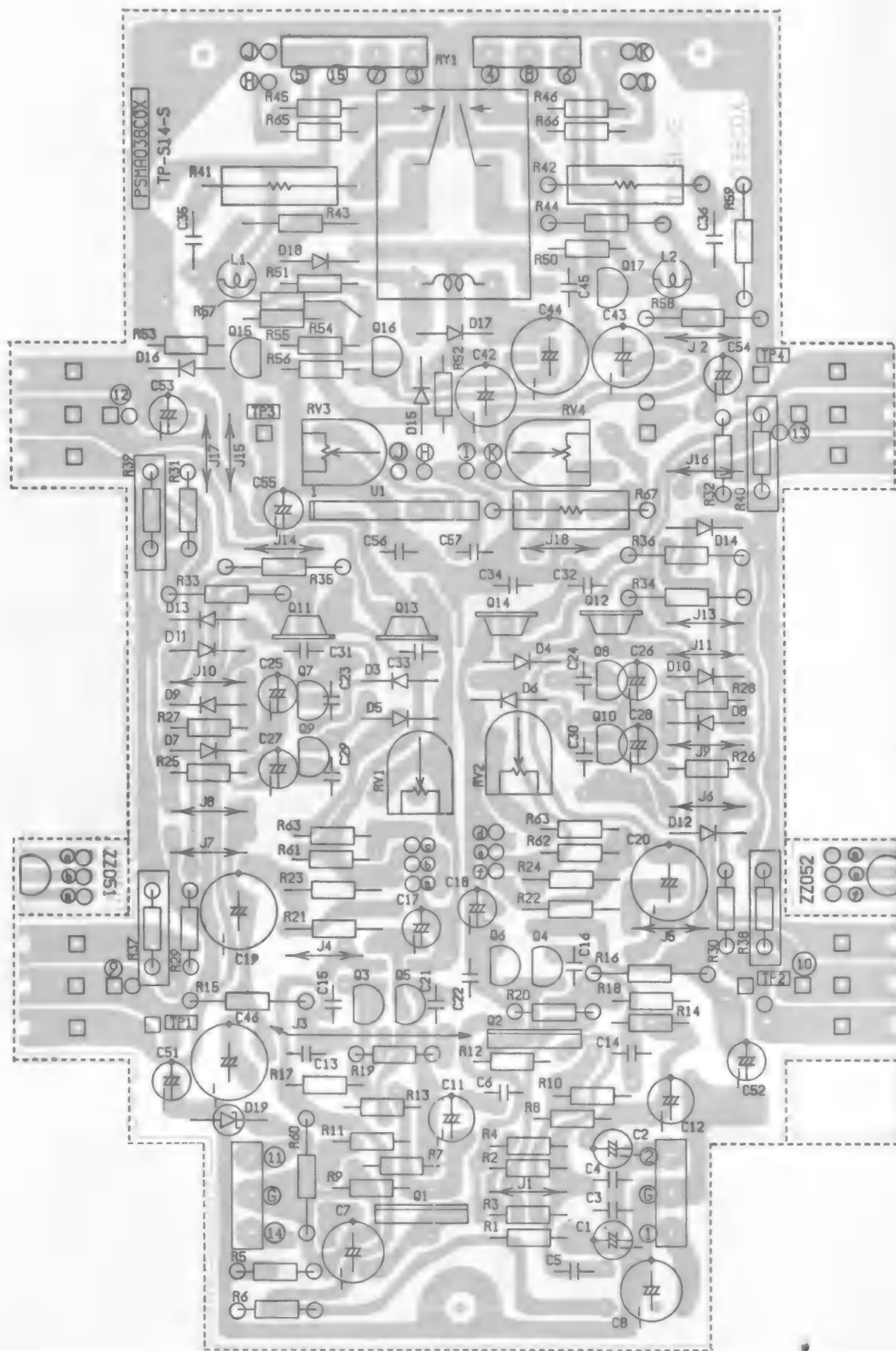
Block Diagram

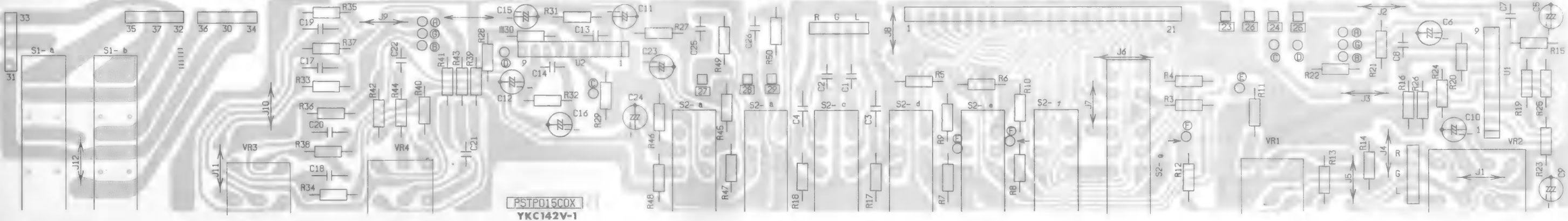
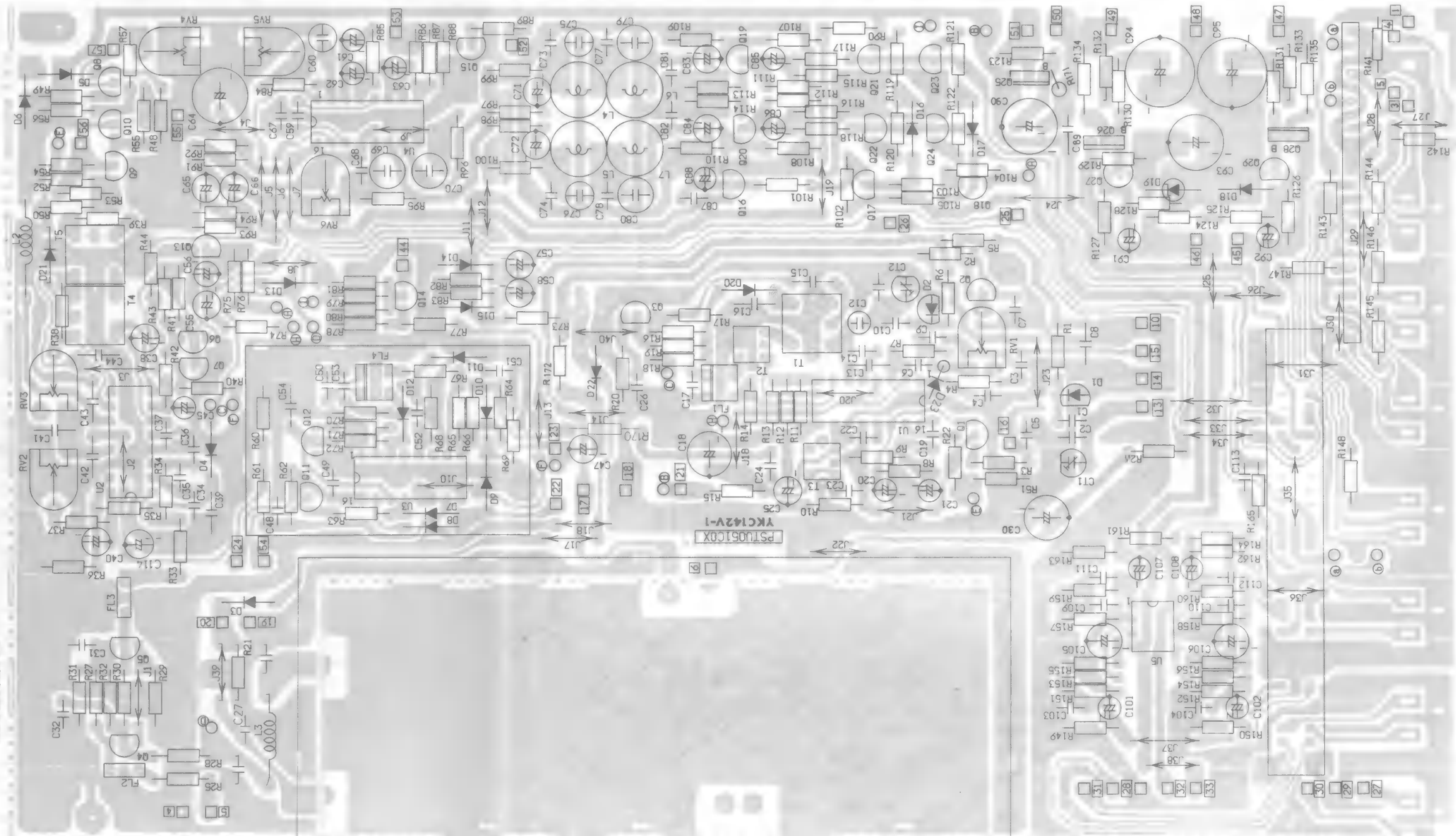
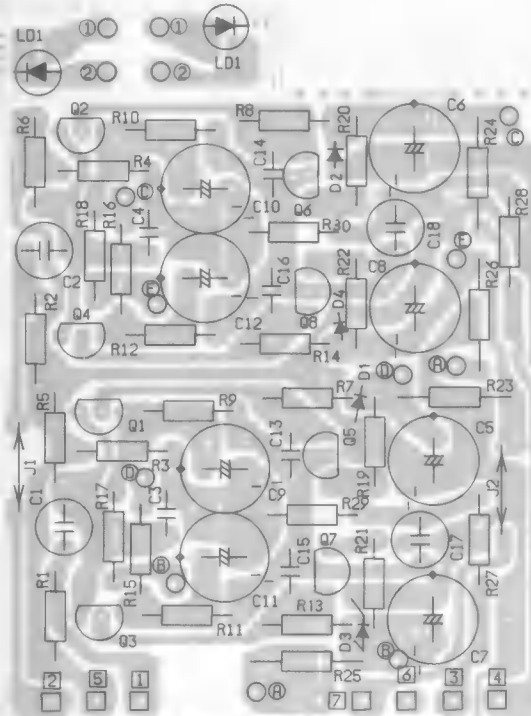


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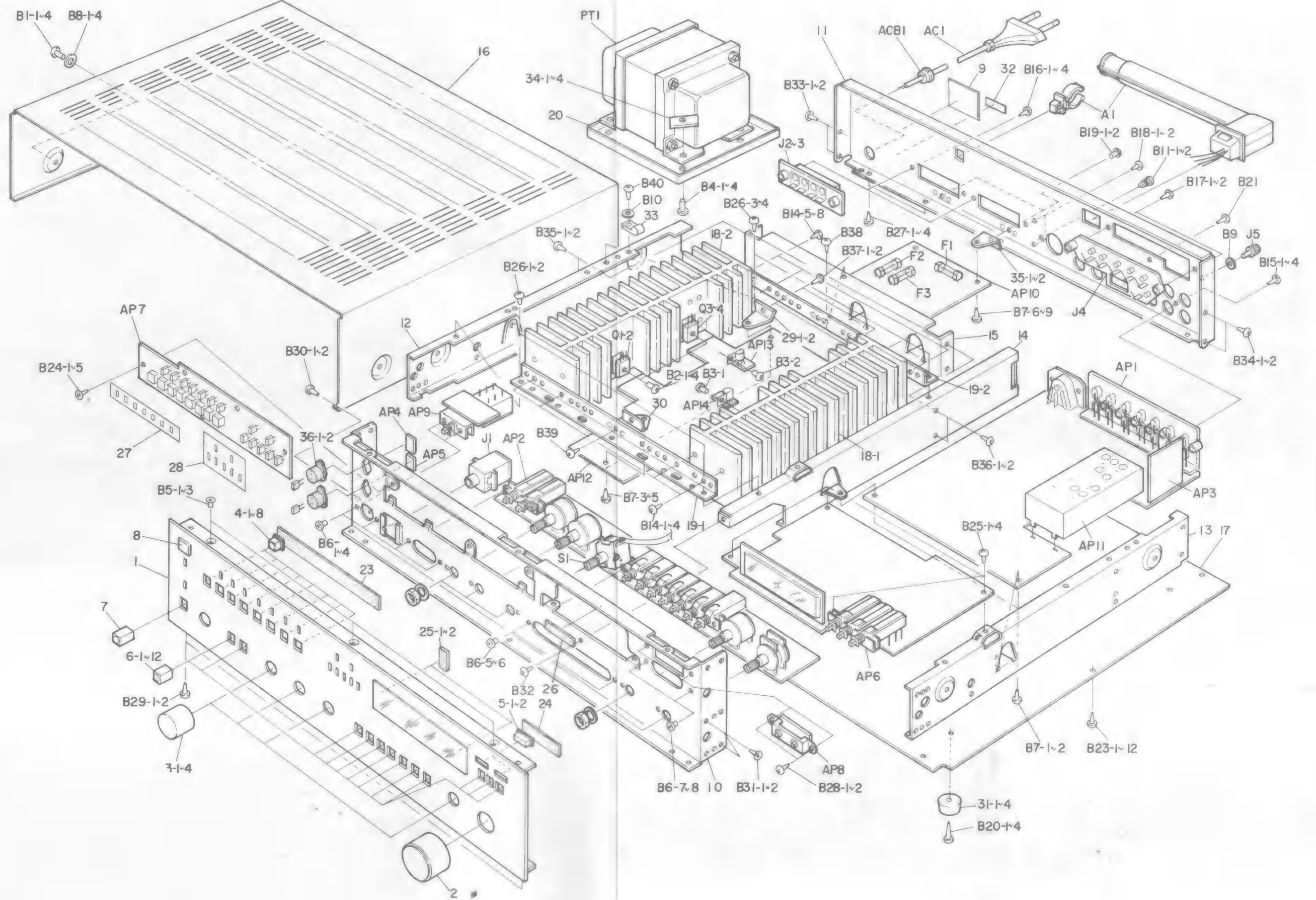


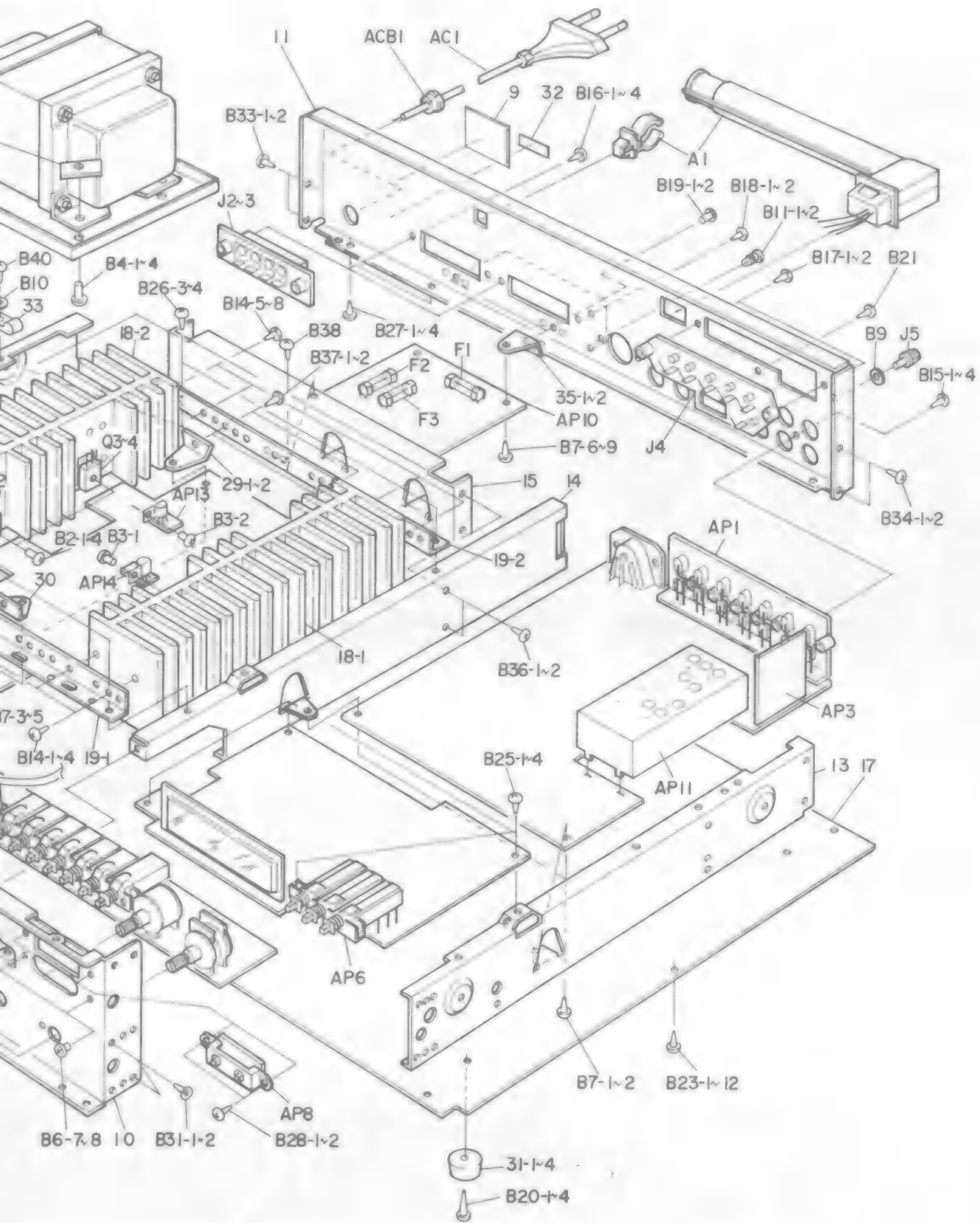






Exploded View





Replacement Parts List

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	ELEC. ELEMENTS	PART NAME	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.	QTY USED
1		AC CORD ASSY	ACAE03000A		AC CORD ASSY		AC1	1
2	EXPLODED	POWER BOARD ASSY	APSM403800		POWER BOARD ASSY			1
3	EXPLODED	POWER BOARD ASSY	APSPW051AA		POWER BOARD ASSY			1
4	EXPLODED	POWER BOARD ASSY	APSSRC0011		POWER BOARD ASSY			1
5	EXPLODED	POWER BOARD ASSY	APSSRC0021		POWER BOARD ASSY			1
6	EXPLODED	POWER BOARD ASSY	APSTF003AA		POWER BOARD ASSY			1
7	EXPLODED	POWER BOARD ASSY	APSZZ051AA		POWER BOARD ASSY			1
8	EXPLODED	POWER BOARD ASSY	APSZZ052AA		POWER BOARD ASSY			1
9		ELYT. CAPACITOR	LEAG010ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR	1MFD 50V	C1 C4	2
10		CERAMIC CAP.	CKDF103PEM		CERAMIC CAP.	0.01MFD 500V -0, +100%	C1 C2	2
11		WIRES KIT	USRC00A03		WIRES KIT			1
12		R.F.C.	LF151KA01T		R.F.C.		L1	1
13		TRANSISTOR	2TA17A XAY		TRANSISTOR	2SA709 J-Y-RANK	Q5	1
14		TRANSISTOR	2TA110A XAD		TRANSISTOR	2SA1106 J-Y-RANK	Q3 Q4	2
15		TRANSISTOR	2TE187A XAD		TRANSISTOR	2SC1826 J-Y-RANK W/T ACCESSORIES	Q5	1
16		TRANSISTOR	2TC2581A XAD		TRANSISTOR	2SC2581 J-Y-RANK	Q1 Q2	2
17		M-OXIDE FILM R.	RG2ANJ271B		M-OXIDE FILM R.	2W 270 OHM 5%	R1 R2	2
18		ROTARY SWITCH	SR0006002N		ROTARY SWITCH		S1	1
19		BAK. ANTENNA	TEAR120E09		BAK. ANTENNA		A1	1
20		PWR. TRANSFORMER	TPV95S002Y		PWR. TRANSFORMER		PT1	1
21		BALANCE COIL	TV750301A2		BALANCE COIL		BA1	1

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	ELEC. ELEMENTS	PART NAME	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.	QTY USED
1		BUSHING	VM270NB004		BUSHING		ACB1	1
2		PHONE JACK	YJS03S016Z		PHONE JACK		J1	1
3		TERMINAL	YT001S002U		TERMINAL		J5	1
4		TERMINAL	YT005D001U		TERMINAL		J4	1
5		TERMINAL	YTS04S007U		TERMINAL		J2 J3	2
6		FUSE	ZFBQ10201A		FUSE		F1	1
7		FUSE	ZFBQ63201A		FUSE		F2 F3	2
8		WIRELESS CUMM	ZZZ0000154		WIRELESS CUMM		ZZ1 ZZ2	2
9								
10								
11								
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18								
19								
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21								

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	MECH. ELEMENTS	PART NAME	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.	QTY USED
1	EXPLODED	AMSR180001			SCUTCHGUN ASSY			1
2		SRP30553N9			PAN HEAD RIVET	3/16" X 6 S-NI	B11-1 B11-2	2
3		SPR30064N			BIND HEAD SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 6 S-NI	B1-1 B1-2	2
4		SPR30104N			BIND HEAD SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 10 S-NI	B2-1 B2-2 B2-3 B2-4	6
5							B41-1 B41-2	
6		SPR4009NZ			BIND HD SCREW	* BIT, M4 X 8 S-ZNCR	B4-1 B4-2 B4-3 B4-4	4
7		SPR5008NN			BIND HD SCREW	* BIT, M5 X 8 S-NI	B1-1 B1-2 B1-3 B1-4	4
8		SPC3006NZ			CLAMP SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 6 S-ZNCR	B6-1 B6-2 B6-3 B6-4	16
9							B6-5 B6-6 B6-7 B6-8	
10		SPR3006NR			PAN HEAD SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 5 S-BLACK	B19-1 B19-2	2
11		TPS3005TZ			FLAT TAP SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 6 S-ZNCR TAP TITE	B5-1 B5-2 B5-3	3
12		TPR3005BZ			BRAS. TAP SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 5 S-ZNCR	B26-1 B26-2 B26-3 B26-4	5
13							B39	
14		TPW3008AR			BRAS. TAP SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 8 S-BLACK	B15-1 B15-2 B15-3 B15-4	10
15							B15-1 B16-2 B16-3 B16-4	
16							B17-1 B17-2	
17		TPW3008AZ			BRAS. TAP SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 8 S-ZNCR	B14-1 B14-2 B14-3 B14-4	8
18							B14-5 B14-6 B14-7 B14-8	
19		TPW3008BB			BRAS. TAP SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 8 S-BLACK	B18-1 B18-2	2
20		TPW3008BJ			BRAS. TAP SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 8 S-SV	B22-1 B22-2	2
21		TPW3008BZ			BRAS. TAP SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 8 S-ZNCR	B23-1 B23-10 B23-11 B23-12	46

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	MECH. ELEMENTS	PART NAME	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.	QTY USED
1							B23-2 B23-3 B23-4 B23-5	
2							B23-6 B23-7 B23-8 B23-9	
3							B24-1 B24-2 B24-3 B24-4	
4							B24-5 B25-1 B25-2 B25-3	
5							B25-4 B27-1 B27-2 B27-3	
6							B27-4 B28-1 B28-2 B29-1	
7							B29-2 B30-1 B30-2 B31-1	
8							B31-2 B32 B33-1 B33-2	
9							B34-1 B34-2 B35-1 B35-2	
10							B36-1 B36-2 B37-1 B37-2	
11							B38 B40	
12		TPW3010BN			BRAS. TAP SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 10 S-NI	B21	1
13		TPW3012BZ			BRAS. TAP SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 12 S-ZNCR	B20-1 B20-2 B20-3 B20-4	4
14		TPX3009BZ			1/4" LT SCREW	* BIT, M3 X 8 S-ZNCR	B7-1 B7-2 B7-3 B7-4	7
15							B7-5 B7-6 B7-7	
16		BWM30A09SN			FLAT L. WASHER	FLAT LARGE, 3 M/M S-NI	B9	1
17		BWM30A09SZ			FLAT L. WASHER	FLAT LARGE, 3 M/M S-ZNCR	B18	1
18		BWM50C09SN			FLAT L. WASHER	FLAT LARGE, 5 M/M S-NI	B8-1 B8-2 B8-3 B8-4	4
19		487725X001			TRANS BRACKET		B20	1
20		489625X019			WEAR PANEL		B11	1
21		489625X001			FRONT PANEL		B10	1

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	MECH. ELEMENTS	PART NAME	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.	QTY USED
1		ME11XCC002			HAUSE CYL		B	1
2		4476640001			HEAT SINK		B8-1 B8-2	2
3		ML2215X003			PCB BRACKET		B9	1
4		ML3215L001			BRACKET PWB		B5-1 B5-2	2
5		ML3215X001			PCB BRACKET		B9-1 B9-2	2
6		ML4225X002			HS BRACKET		B9-1 B9-2	2
7		442725X002			KNIT VR		B3-1 B3-2 B3-3 B3-4	4
8		442725X005			VR KNOB		B	1
9		453175X004			PLATE		B4-1 B4-2 B4-3 B4-4	4
10		454265X005			BOTTOM PLATE		B17	1
11		455815X001			SIDE BRACKET L		B12	1
12		455815X003			SIDE BRACKET R		B13	1
13		455815X004			SIDE BRACKET C		B14	1
14		455815X005			CENTER BRACKET		B15	1
15		455815X006			COVER		B16	1
16		455815X004			BUSHING		B6-1 B6-2	2
17		455815X005			BUSHING		B1-1 B1-2 B1-3 B1-4	4
18		455815X001			SCREW		B4-1 B4-2 B4-3 B4-4	8
19		455815X001			SCREW A		B4-5 B4-6 B4-7 B4-8	8
20		455815X002			SCREW B		B5-1 B5-2	2
21		455815X005			SCREW A		B6-1 B6-10 B6-11 B6-12	12

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	MECH. ELEMENTS	PART NAME	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.	QTY USED
1							B-2 B-3 B-4 B-5	
2							B-6 B-7 B-8 B-9	
3		VN211SP007			BUTTON D		B	1
4		VS218RB001			SPONGE		B5-1 B5-2	2
5		VS229RB001			PAJ BOTTOM		B1-1 B1-2	2
6		VS417NN003			CLAMPER.		B3	1
7		VS415CW001			LED GUIDE A		B27	1
8		VS618RB001			SPONGE		B26	1
9		VS624RB001			LED GUIDE B		B28	1
10		VS626RB002			BUTTON SHEET B		B24	1
11		VS726RB001			BUTTON SHEET A		B23	1
12		VVS5KCB0E1			STRIP PLATE		B	1
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	PART NAME		PART CODE		REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.				QTY USED
	SCUTCHEUN ASSY	AMSPCR001												
1								SCUTCHEUN		1-A				1
2								BUTTON GUIDE B		1-C				1/ 2
3								BUTTON GUIDE		1-E-1 1-F-2				2
4								BUTTON GUIDE A		1-D				1
5								PLATE		1-B				1
6														
7								ANTENNA						1
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17														
18														
19														
20														
21														

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	PART NAME		PART CODE		REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.				QTY USED
	P.W. BOARD ASSY	APSCZ010AD												
1								CERAMIC CAP.	220PF 50V -10% +10% SL	C7				1
2								CERAMIC CAP.	22PF 50V -10% +10% SL	C20				1
3								CERAMIC CAP.	33PF 50V -10% +10% SL	C18				1
4								ELYT. CAPACITOR	100MFD 6.3V	C26				1
5								ELYT. CAPACITOR	470MFD 15V	C2				1
6								ELYT. CAPACITOR		C16				1
7								ELYT. CAPACITOR		C4				1
8								ELYT. CAPACITOR		C10 C3				2
9								ELYT. CAPACITOR		C5				1
10								ELYT. CAPACITOR		C1 C12 C9				3
11								ELYT. CAPACITOR		C6				1
12								CERAMIC CAP.	0.01MFD 50V -20% +80% F	C17				1
13								CERAMIC CAP.	0.047MFD 50V -20% +80% F	C11 C13 C14 C15				8
14										C22 C23 C24 C25				
15								MYLAR CAPACITOR	0.033MFD 50V -10% +10%	C8				1
16								TRIMMER CAP		CT1				1
17								RF COIL		L1 L2 L3 L4				5
18										L5				
19								TERMINAL						32
20								SHORT JUMPER	JW-15					1
21								SHORT JUMPER						11

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	PART NAME		PART CODE		REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.				QTY USED
	P.W. BOARD ASSY	APSCZ010AD												
1								SHORT JUMPER	JW-15					13
2								SHORT JUMPER	10MM					31
3								SHORT JUMPER						1
4								PRINTED H. BOARD						1
5								PRINTED H. BOARD						1
6								SILICON DIODE	MA150 VF 1.2V, VR 35V NO-RANK 24MIN	D10 D11 D12 D13				13
7										D14 D17 D3 D4				
8										D5 D6 D7 D8				
9										D9				
10								ZENER DIODE	MA1075 VZ 7.0-7.9V HUM. 7.5V	D1				1
11								ZENER DIODE	RD5R6EB3 VZ 5.61-5.91V	D2				1
12								I.C.		D1				1
13								I.C.	MM1203 255-PIN C-MOS STATIC RAM	D3				1
14								I.C.	MM6142 16-PIN RADIO PLL SYNTHESIZER	D2				1
15								I.C.	UPD4069C HEX INVERTER	D4				1
16								TRANSISTOR	2SA564A Q,R-RANK	Q12 Q13 Q14 Q15				13
17										Q16 Q18 Q19 Q20				
18										Q21 Q22 Q23 Q24				
19										D6				
20								TRANSISTOR	2SA733 P,Q-RANK	Q7 Q8 Q9				3
21								TRANSISTOR	2SC900 U-RANK	Q4 Q5				2

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	PART NAME		PART CODE		REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.				QTY USED
	P.W. BOARD ASSY	APSCZ010AD												
1								TRANSISTOR	2SC1845 Q,R-RANK	Q10 Q11 Q17 Q3				4
2								TRANSISTOR	2SC1846 Q,R,S-RANK	Q1				1
3								TRANSISTOR	2SD325 Q,E-RANK	Q2				1
4								CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 10 OHM 5%	R34				1
5								CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 10K OHM 5%	R32				1
6								CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 100K OHM 5%	R25 R26 R27 R28				18
7										R31 R36 R38 R40				
8										R42 R44 R47 R54				
9										R55 R56 R57 R58				
10										R59 R60				
11								CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 15K OHM 5%	R21				1
12								CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 180 OHM 5%	R9				1
13								CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 2.2K OHM 5%	R13				1
14								CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 22K OHM 5%	R46				1
15								CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 2.7K OHM 5%	R10				1
16								CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 33K OHM 5%	R12				1
17								CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 3.9K OHM 5%	R7				1
18								CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 39K OHM 5%	R17 R18 R19 R20				4
19								CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 4.7K OHM 5%	R14 R15 R16 R22				6
20										R23 R24				
21								CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 560 OHM 5%	R4				1

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY		PART NAME		PART CODE			
		P-n-o-a-r-d A-s-s-y		A-P-S-C-Z-0-1-0-A-D			
REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.	QTY USED	
1	RD25PJ562X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 5.6K OHM 5%	R30 R33 R35 R37	14	
2					R39 R41 R43 R45		
3					R48 R49 R50 R51		
4					R52 R53		
5	RD25VJ102X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 1K OHM 5%	R6	1	
6	RD25VJ103X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 10K OHM 5%	R8	1	
7	RD25VJ105X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 1M OHM 5%	R29	1	
8	RD25VJ330X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W .33 OHM 5%	R5	1	
9	RD25VJ561X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 560 OHM 5%	R3	1	
10	RD25VJ682X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 680 OHM 5%	R11	1	
11	RXHARJ100Y		RESISTOR FILM R.	1/2W 10 OHM 5%	R1	1	
12	SP03CEX010		PUSH SWITCH		S1	1	
13	WU01181EXX		HI-WRAP WIRE		N01	1	
14	WU02151EXX		HI-WRAP WIRE		N02	1	
15	WU03121EXX		HI-WRAP WIRE		N03	1	
16	WU04181EXX		HI-WRAP WIRE		N04	1	
17	WU05181EXX		HI-WRAP WIRE		N05	1	
18	XA21B4001X		XTAL OSCILLATOR		X1	1	
19	YJF08S003Z		JUNCTION JACK	8P-SHF-1AA	Y1	1	
20	YJF091804Z		JUNCTION JACK	9P-SHF-1AA	Y2	1	
21	ZLF1P709XA		F.L. INDICATOR		LT1	1	

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY		PART NAME		PART CODE			
		P-n-o-a-r-d A-s-s-y		A-P-S-L-D-0-8-6-A-A			
REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.	QTY USED	
1	PSLD087C0X		PRINTED P.C. BOARD			1	
2	ULBLN217RN		L.E.D.	LN217RP GREEN	LED1	1	
3	WYP012CEAA		STRANDED WIRE		N01	1	
4	WYP013CEAA		STRANDED WIRE		N02	1	
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
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11							
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19							
20							
21							

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY		PART NAME		PART CODE			
		P-n-o-a-r-d A-s-s-y		A-P-S-L-D-0-8-7-A-A			
REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.	QTY USED	
1	PSLD087C0X		PRINTED P.C. BOARD			1	
2	ULBLN217RN		L.E.D.	LN217RP RED	LED1	1	
3	WYP013CEAA		STRANDED WIRE		N01	1	
4	WYP011CEAA		STRANDED WIRE		N02	1	
5							
6							
7							
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16							
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19							
20							
21							

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY		PART NAME		PART CODE			
		P-n-o-a-r-d A-s-s-y		A-P-S-L-D-0-8-8-A-A			
REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.	QTY USED	
1	ACC03466EA		CONN. CORD ASSY		AC1	1	
2	ACC03475EA		CONN. CORD ASSY		AC2	1	
3	ACC03480EA		CONN. CORD ASSY		AC3	1	
4	PSLD088C0X		PRINTED P.C. BOARD			1	
5	QD5MA150AN		SILICON DIODE	MA150 VF 1.2V VR 35V NO-RANK 24MIN	D1 D10 D11 D12	15	
6					D13 D14 D15 D2		
7					D3 D4 D5 D6		
8					D7 D8 D9		
9	ULBLN217RN		L.E.D.	LN217RP RED	LED14	1	
10	ULBLN317GN		L.E.D.	LN317GP GREEN	LED1 LED10 LED11 LED12	13	
11					LED13 LED2 LED3 LED4		
12					LED5 LED6 LED7 LED8		
13					LED9		
14	WTC0945A2A		TRANSISTOR	2SC945A P,Q-RANK	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5	
15					Q5		
16	RD25PJ472X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 4.7K OHM 5%	R2 R3 R4 R5	5	
17					R6		
18	RD25PJ562X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 5.6K OHM 5%	R1	1	
19	SPJ1A9X36N		PUSH ON SWITCH		S1 S2 S3 S4	8	
20					S5 S6 S7 S8		
21							

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	PART NAME	PART CODE										
REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.				QTY USED			
1	CCFB151KOT		CERAMIC CAP.	150PF 50V -10, +10% SL	C13	C14	C15	C16				4
2	CEAD470NLX		ELYT. CAPACITOR		C1	C17	C18	C2				4
3	CEVB221ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR		C10	C11	C12	C9				4
4	CEVD101ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR		C5	C6	C7	C8				4
5	QMB472KTH		MYLAR CAPACITOR	4700PF 50V -10, +10%	C3	C4						2
6	PSPA049COX		PRINTED W.B.OARD									1
7	JD25R1E83A		ZENER DIODE	RD5.1E83 VZ 5.09-5.37V	D1	D2	D3	D4				4
8	JTA0722XBN		TRANSISTOR	2SA722 S-RANK	Q5	Q6						2
9	JTA1092XAN		TRANSISTOR	2SA1092 S-T-RANK	Q3	Q4						2
10	JTC1318XGN		TRANSISTOR	2SC1318 R,S-RANK	Q7	Q8						2
11	JTC2557XAN		TRANSISTOR	2SC2557 S-T-RANK	Q1	Q2						2
12	RD25PJ152X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 1.5K OHM 5%	R13	R14	R27	R28				6
13					R7	R8						
14	RD25PJ271X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 270 OHM 5%	R29	R30						2
15	RD25PJ332X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 3.3K OHM 5%	R5	R6						2
16	RD25PJ362X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 3.6K OHM 5%	R10	R11	R12	R15				8
17					R16	R17	R18	R9				
18	RD25PJ470X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 47 OHM 5%	R1	R2						2
19	RD25PJ560X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 56 OHM 5%	R19	R20	R21	R22				4
20	RD25PJ6R2X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 8.2 OHM 5%	R3	R4						2
21	RGHAKJ391B		M-OXIDE FILM R.	1/2W 390 OHM 5%	R23	R24	R25	R26				4

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	PART NAME	PART CODE										
REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.				QTY USED			
1	WUG110EEXX		HI-WRAP WIRE		N01							1
2	WUG2J9EEXX		HI-WRAP WIRE		N02							1
3	WUG310EEXX		HI-WRAP WIRE		N03							1
4	WUG409EEXX		HI-WRAP WIRE		N04							1
5	WUG509EEXX		HI-WRAP WIRE		N05							1
6	YZA1500002		3P L TERMINAL		Y1							1
7	YZA2500002		5P L TERMINAL		Y2							1
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21												

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	PART NAME	PART CODE										
REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.				QTY USED			
1	CCFB151KOT		CERAMIC CAP.	150PF 50V -10, +10% SL	C7	C9						2
2	CCFB271KOT		CERAMIC CAP.	270PF 50V -10, +10% SL	C1	C2						2
3	CCGR470KOT		CERAMIC CAP.	47PF 50V -10, +10% SL	C13	C14						2
4	CEAG0F1ZMN		ELYT. CAPACITOR	0.1MFD 50V MS	C23	C24						2
5	CEVF100ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR		C5	C6						2
6	CEVF4R7ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR		C11	C12	C15	C16				4
7	CEVS016ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR		C10	C9						2
8	QMB182KTH		MYLAR CAPACITOR	1800PF 50V -10, +10%	C21	C22						2
9	QMB393KTH		MYLAR CAPACITOR	0.039MFD 50V -10, +10%	C17	C18	C19	C20				4
10	QMB682KTH		MYLAR CAPACITOR	6800PF 50V -10, +10%	C25	C26						2
11	QV81P4J4N		MYLAR FILM CAP.		C3	C4						2
12	MW201P5001		TERMINAL									3
13	MW401C8005		SHORT JUMPER	JW-15								1
14	MW401C8006		SHORT JUMPER	10MM								12
15	PSP015COX		PRINTED W.B.OARD									1
16	UQW75551AN		I.C.	ANG551 NJ-SFLECT.	U1	U2						2
17	RD25PJ102X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 1K OHM 5%	R11	R12						2
18	RD25PJ103X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 10K OHM 5%	R37	R38						2
19	RD25PJ104X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 100K OHM 5%	R21	R22	R27	R28				4
20	RD25PJ105X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 1M OHM 5%	R10	R31	R32	R49				6
21					R50	R9						

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	PART NAME	PART CODE										
REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.				QTY USED			
1	RD25PJ123X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 12K OHM 5%	R33	R34	R35	R36				4
2	RD25PJ124X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 120K OHM 5%	R7	R8						2
3	RD25PJ152X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 1.5K OHM 5%	R43	R44						2
4	RD25PJ154X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 150K OHM 5%	R25	R26						2
5	RD25PJ183X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 18K OHM 5%	R45	R46	R5	R6				4
6	RD25PJ222X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 2.2K OHM 5%	R3	R39	R4	R40				6
7					R41	R42						
8	RD25PJ332X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 3.3K OHM 5%	R29	R30						2
9	RD25PJ471X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 470 OHM 5%	R23	R24						2
10	RD25PJ472X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 4.7K OHM 5%	R19	R20						2
11	RD25PJ562X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 5.6K OHM 5%	R17	R18						2
12	RD25PJ681X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 680 OHM 5%	R13	R14						2
13	RD25PJ751X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 750 OHM 5%	R15	R16						2
14	RD25PJ822X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 8.2K OHM 5%	R47	R48						2
15	KVQA104B04		VP	100K OHM 8-CURVE 16M/M 2-GANGS	VR2							1
16	KVJA254X02		VP.	250K OHM 16M/M 2-GANGS	VR1							1
17	KVJA503310		VP.	50K OHM 8-CURVE 16M/M 2-GANGS	VR3	VR4						2
18	SP02CAX060		PUSH SWITCH		S1							1
19	SP07CFX02A		PUSH SWITCH		S2							1
20	WP093507BT		PC-JOINT		JU1							1
21	WP133500BT		PC-JOINT		JU2							1

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	PART NAME		PART CODE		REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.			QTY USED
	P.W.B.OARD ASSY	APSP015AD											
1						WUG313EEX		HI-WRAP WIRE					1
2						WUG411EEX		HI-WRAP WIRE					1
3						WUG620EEX		HI-WRAP WIRE					1
4						WUG723EEX		HI-WRAP WIRE					1
5						WWF119JJJJ		SHIELDED WIRE					1
6						WWF218JJJJ		SHIELDED WIRE					1
7						WWF326JJJJ		SHIELDED WIRE					1
8						YZA15000J1		U. TERMINAL		Y4	Y5	Y6	3
9						YZA20000J1		U. TERMINAL		Y7			1
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21													

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	PART NAME		PART CODE		REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.			QTY USED
	P.W.B.OARD ASSY	APSPW051AA											
1						BTPH100BAZ		RAS. TAP SCREW	* 31T, M3 X 8 S-2HCR				1
2						CEAD100ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR	10MFD 16V				1
3						CEAD471ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR	470MFD 16V				1
4						CEAE101ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR	100MFD 25V				1
5						CEAE102ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR	1000MFD 25V				1
6						CEAE4R7ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR	4.7MFD 25V				1
7						CFJ1V82201		ELYT. CAPACITOR					2
8						CKD9473ZFM		CERAMIC CAP.	0.047MFD 50V -20, +20% F				1
9						CKDE103PEM		CERAMIC CAP.	0.01MFD 500V -0, +100% E				3
10						HU242AD001		HEAT SINK					1
11						HW201BS001		TERMINAL					30
12						PSPR051C3X		PRINTED C. BOARD					1
13						QDSEMI2XXD		SILICON DIODE	EMI2 SANKEN				1
14						QDSM150AN		SILICON DIODE	MA150 VF 1.2V, VR 35V NO-RANK 24MIN D10				1
15						QDSR3AM90E		SILICON DIODE	SR3A4-8BRVRM400VR 320VNSM500VFM 1.1				4
16						QDS1R6AAK		SILICON DIODE	51RDA				1
17						QDZ150133A		ZENER DIODE	WD15013 VZ 14.35-15.09V				1
18						QDZ2402B4A		ZENER DIODE	WD24024 VZ 23.63-24.85V				1
19						QDZ3R91M2A		ZENER DIODE	RD3.9FB2 VZ 3.67-4.16V				1
20						QTA0768XBD		TRANSISTOR	2SA76B U,Y-RANK				1
21						QTC1826XBD		TRANSISTOR	2SC1826 D, Y-RANK NO ACCESSORIES				1

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	PART NAME		PART CODE		REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.			QTY USED
	P.W.B.OARD ASSY	APSPW051AA											
1						RD25TJ101X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 100 OHM 5%				1
2						RD25TJ102X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 1K OHM 5%				1
3						RD25TJ103X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 10K OHM 5%				1
4						RD25TJ222X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 2.2K OHM 5%				1
5						RD25TJ681X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 680 OHM 5%				1
6						RGHARJ122B		M-OXIDE FILM R.	1/2W 1.2K OHM 5%				1
7						RG1ARJ101B		M-OXIDE FILM R.	1W 100 OHM 5%				1
8						RG1ARJ272B		M-OXIDE FILM R.	1W 2.7K OHM 5%				1
9						RG1ARJ391B		M-OXIDE FILM R.	1W 390 OHM 5%				1
10						RG1ARJ580B		M-OXIDE FILM R.					1
11						THG245032W		HEATER TRANS.					1
12						YHFP00001Z		FUSE HOLDER					6
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21													

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY	PART NAME		PART CODE		REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.			QTY USED
	P.W.B.OARD ASSY	APSPW051AA											
1	EXPLODED	APSL0006AA						P.W.B.OARD ASSY					1
2	EXPLODED	APSL0007AA						P.W.B.OARD ASSY					1
3	EXPLODED	APSP0004AD						P.W.B.OARD ASSY					1
4	EXPLODED	APSP015AD						P.W.B.OARD ASSY					1
5	EXPLODED	APSTU051AD						P.W.B.OARD ASSY					1
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
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21													

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY		PART NAME	PART CODE			
		PART NAME	PART CODE			
1	REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.
1	EXPLODED	APSC2010AD		P.H. BOARD ASSY		1
2	EXPLODED	APSL0088AA		P.H. BOARD ASSY		1
3	EXPLODED	APSSW154AA		P.H. BOARD ASSY		1
4	EXPLODED	APSSW154AA		P.H. BOARD ASSY		1
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EXPLODED ASSEMBLY		PART NAME	PART CODE			
		PART NAME	PART CODE			
1	REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.
1		88621500J1		SW BRACKET		1
2		PSSW154CUX		PRINTED W.CARD		1
3		20541500AN		SILICON DIODE	KA150 VF 1.2V,VR 35V NO-RANK 24MIN D1 D2	2
4		SP01A9X36N		PUSH ON SWITCH.		2
5						
6						
7						
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EXPLODED ASSEMBLY		PART NAME	PART CODE			
		PART NAME	PART CODE			
1	REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.
1		CKFB1037FT		CERAMIC CAP.	0.01MFD 50V -20, +80% F	L1 C2
2		MW201850J1		TRIMMER		
3		PSSW154CUX		PRINTED W.CARD		
4		SP01AAS09A		PUSH SWITCH		S1
5						
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EXPLODED ASSEMBLY		PART NAME	PART CODE			
		PART NAME	PART CODE			
1	REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.
1		LC0303000M		CERAMIC CAP.	SL 3PF 50V -0.5, +0.5PF	C36
2		LC0304000M		CERAMIC CAP.	SL 4PF 50V -0.5, +0.5PF	C24
3		LC0305000M		CERAMIC CAP.	SL 5PF 50V -0.5, +0.5PF	C11
4		LC0307000M		CERAMIC CAP.	SL 7PF 50V -0.5, +0.5PF	C1 C10
5		LC0310000M		CERAMIC CAP.	CH 10PF 50V -0.5, +0.5PF	C20 C22
6		LC0310000M		CERAMIC CAP.	UH 10PF 50V -0.5, +0.5PF	C21
7		LC0310000M		CERAMIC CAP.	SL 10PF 50V -0.5, +0.5PF	C25
8		LC03101K0M		CERAMIC CAP.	100PF 50V -10, +10% SL	C14
9		LC03130K0M		CERAMIC CAP.	330PF 50V -10, +10% CH	C19
10		LC031471K0M		CERAMIC CAP.	470PF 50V -10, +10% SL	C26
11		LC03182JK0M		CERAMIC CAP.	820PF 50V -10, +10% SL	C30
12		CEAD470ALX		ALY. CAPACITOR	470PF 50V	C34
13		CG2HR51KPB		INTC CAPACITOR		C13
14		CKD1132ZF4		CERAMIC CAP.	1000PF 50V -20, +80% F	C3 C5 C8
15		CKD3103ZFM		CERAMIC CAP.	0.01MFD 50V -20, +80% F	C11 C16 C2 C23
16						C29 C32 C35 C4
17						C7
18		CKD1152K3M		CERAMIC CAP.		C33
19		CKD3273ZFM		CERAMIC CAP.	0.022MFD 50V -20, +20% F	C15 C17 C18 C27
20						C37 C38 C9
21		CKD3472ZFM		CERAMIC CAP.	4700PF 50V -20, +80% F	C31 C6

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY		PART NAME P.W. BOARD ASSY	PART CODE APSTF003AA								
J N	REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.				QTY USED	
1		CT26100H01		TRIMMER CAP.		CT1	CT2	CT3		3	
2		LCADA3018A		RF COIL		L1				1	
3		LF180JC01K		RF COIL		L2				1	
4		487515A001		SHIELD COVER		SL2				1	
5		487515A002		SHIELD CASE		SL1				1	
6		455355A004		PLATE		SL3	SL4	SL5		3	
7		4T221CS001		TERMINAL						4	
8		4W20131001		TERMINAL						4	
9		4W401C001		SHORT JUMPER	JW-10					4	
10		PSTF00400X		PRINTED W. BOARD						1	
11		1DCTT31002		VARI-CAP DIODE	1TT310AQ 12V A-RANK 3PCS-SAME-RANK	D1	D2	D3		3	
12		1D5M150AN		SILICON DIODE	MA150 VF 1.2V VR 35V NO-RANK 24MIN	D4				1	
13		1DZA1047XN		LENER DIODE	MA1047 VZ 4.4-5.0V NUM. 4.7V	D5				1	
14		1QMAN6021N		I.C.	AN6021 9-PIN 1/20 DIVDER	U1				1	
15		1TC0949A04		TRANSISTOR	2SC945A P,Q-RANK	Q6				1	
16		1TC1674XAA		TRANSISTOR	2SC1674 L-RANK	Q2	Q3			2	
17		1TC1674XBA		TRANSISTOR		Q4				1	
18		1TC1675XBA		TRANSISTOR	2SC1675 K,L-RANK	Q5				1	
19		1TL0360X3N		TRANSISTOR	2S063A J,R-RANK	Q7				1	
20		1TL0349X3N		TRANSISTOR	3SK49 Q-RANK	Q1				1	
21		RD25PJ101X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W 100 OHM 5%	R14	R15	R22	R26	6	

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY		PART NAME P.W. BOARD ASSY		PART CODE APSTF003AA								
1	REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS			SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.			QTY USED	
1								R5	R7			
2		RD25PJ102X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	1K	OHM	5%	R13		1	
3		RD25PJ103X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	10K	OHM	5%	R13	R8	2	
4		RD25PJ104X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	100K	OHM	5%	R1	R10	R19	3
5		RD25PJ124X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	120K	OHM	5%	R2			1
6		RD25PJ151X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	150	OHM	5%	R25			1
7		RD25PJ223X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	22K	OHM	5%	R12			1
8		RD25PJ332X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	3.3K	OHM	5%	R27			1
9		RD25PJ470X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	47	OHM	5%	R9			1
10		RD25PJ471X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	470	OHM	5%	R21			1
11		RD25PJ472X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	4.7K	OHM	5%	R11			1
12		RD25PJ473X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	47K	OHM	5%	R23			1
13		RD25PJ562X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	5.6K	OHM	5%	R26			1
14		RD25PJ564X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	560K	OHM	5%	R4			1
15		RD25TJ393X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	39K	OHM	5%	R29			1
16		RD25VJ123X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	12K	OHM	5%	R16			1
17		RD25VJ152X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	1.5K	OHM	5%	R17			1
18		RD25VJ220X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	22	OHM	5%	R6			1
19		RD25VJ334X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	330K	OHM	5%	R3			1
20		RD25VJ473X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	47K	OHM	5%	R24			1
21		RD25VJ563X		CARBON FILM R.	0.25W	56K	OHM	5%	R20			1

EXPLODED ASSEMBLY		PART NAME P.W. BOARD ASSY		PART CODE APSTF003AA			
QTY USED	REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS	SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO	QTY USED
1		TR47JZ002S		RF COIL		T2	1
2		TR47JZ007S		RF COIL		T1	1
3		TR10MAG002S		I.F.T.		T3	1
4		TR10MAG005M		RF COIL		T4	1
5		HUG210EFAX		HI-TEMP WIRE		ND1	1
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
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EXPLODED ASSEMBLY		PART NAME P.W. BOARD ASSY		PART CODE APSTU051AD									
QTY USED	REMARKS	PART CODE	PART STOCK NUMBER	PART NAME	SPECIFICATIONS				SYMBOLIC OR EXPLODED VIEW NO.				QTY USED
2		ACC02210LA		CHIN CDRD ASSY					AC1	AC2			
1		ACCN3456EA		CHIN. CDRD ASSY					AC3				
1		CC08330K0M		CERAMIC CAP.	33PF	50V	-10% +10% SL		C37				
1		CC09470K0T		CERAMIC CAP.	47PF	50V	-10% +10% SL		C4				
1		CCF0151K0T		CERAMIC CAP.	150PF	50V	-10% +10% SL		C15				
2		CCF0221K0T		CERAMIC CAP.	220PF	50V	-10% +10% SL		C103	C104			
2		CCG0101K0T		CERAMIC CAP.	100PF	50V	-10% +10% SL		C68	C87			
1		CCG0220K0T		CERAMIC CAP.	22PF	50V	-10% +10% SL		C50				
1		CCG0550K0T		CERAMIC CAP.	56PF	50V	-10% +10% SL		C17				
3		CEA0221ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR	220MFD	16V			C10	C04	C93		
3		CEA0571ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR	470MFD	16V			C96	C94	C95		
1		CEAGR22ZMN		ELYT. CAPACITOR	0.22MFD	50V	5%		C63				
2		CEA00102MN		ELYT. CAPACITOR	1MFD	25V	5%		C101	C102			
2		CEVC470ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR					C105	C106			
5		CEV0100ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR					C20	C21	C56	C65	
									C66				
1		CEV047JALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR					C13				
2		CEV0100ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR					C71	C72			
6		CEVE477ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR					C144	C25	C38	C55	
									C95	C86			
10		CEV0010ALX		ELYT. CAPACITOR					C107	C108	C40	C45	

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The logo consists of a stylized icon on the left, resembling a lowercase 'b' or a signal, followed by the word 'Cybernet' in a bold, sans-serif typeface.